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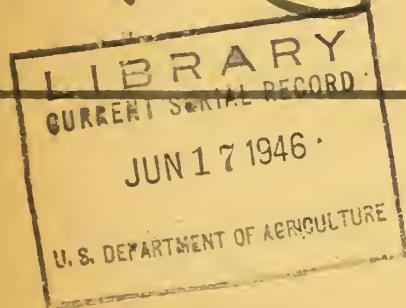
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Radio Round-up

A weekly service for Directors of
Women's Radio Programs

April 5, 1946



WHAT'S INSIDE . . .

-9-

- SPEEDING THE WHEAT.....moving it off the farms...Page 2
- THOUGHT FOR FOOD.....hungry children abroad...Page 2
- EUROPEAN FAMINE REPORT.....we can help, if we hurry...Page 3
- THE GARDEN GOAL.....,20 million!!!!...Page 3
- PUT YOUR GARDEN ON PAPER.....plan before planting...Page 4
- REDUCE AND CONSERVE.....cut down on fattening foods...Page 5
- THE BAG LIMIT.....less dried peas and beans...Page 6
- GREEEN WITH AN "A" RATING.....it's spinach ...Page 7
- FIRST AID TO FORESTS.....to keep German woods working...Page 7
- SPINACH SPIEL.....there's plenty of it...Page 7
- FACT SHEETS ON FOOD AND GARDE'S.....they're here...Page 8
- FEATURE THESE...plentiful fruits and vegetables in N. E. area...Page 8

-9-

SPEEDING THE WHEAT

Just to keep you posted on what is being done to get more wheat on the way to starving people overseas, here is a brief explanation of the Department of Agriculture's recent action to **speed** the movement of wheat. Now that the transportation bottleneck has been practically broken, it is important for Uncle Sam to get this wheat off the farms and on the way to the places where it is needed. As you may or may not know, in some of the wheat-growing areas of the country, farmers have been holding back their wheat from market, in anticipation of getting a higher price a little later. To solve this problem, USDA has announced that it will buy wheat from farmers, for immediate delivery to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and will issue a certificate to the farmer for the amount of wheat sold. This certificate can be cashed at the market price for wheat on any later date the seller selects, on or before March 31, 1947. This offer will be open to farmers until July 1 of this year, unless it is closed sooner by the receipt of enough wheat to fill the requirements.

In other words...there's now no particular advantage to be gained by holding wheat for a possible increase in price. Only one date for payment may be selected for any one lot of wheat, but the seller has the same opportunity to get a better price for his wheat as though he were actually holding it on his farm. USDA hopes that this action will help bring to market immediately much more of the wheat so urgently needed in the famine-stricken areas of the world.

* * *

THOUGHT FOR FOOD

Here's a thought you might like to pass along to your listeners, when you're talking about the reasons behind the President's appeal for help for famine sufferers all over the world. It will have particular significance for those in your audience who have children of their own... and it certainly should be considered by every thoughtful listener. One reason for feeding the children in other countries is that these children will grow up to be the adults with whom our children, as adults, will have to do business...in a peaceful world, we hope. All parents want to do everything possible to assure the security of their own family, and one way in which we can make this truly a better world for the children of today to grow up in is to help feed those who are starving.

Tell the parents listening to you that on the recent arrival of the first load of grain in a small Yugoslavian town, the village president said, "Our children eat every other day."

Remind them that tuberculosis borders on epidemic proportions among the children of Europe, due in great part to malnutrition. In Poland, of 70,000 school children tested, 40 percent showed signs of lung disorders. In Greece the incidence of tuberculosis has increased $4\frac{1}{2}$ times

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during the war years. A tuberculosis expert in Glasgow predicts that many of the children in Europe will be crippled for life by tuberculosis of the bones and joints, unless they have proper treatment and care today.

Tell these listening parents that there are millions of hungry children in Europe today who are homeless, too. Poland estimates that it has more than 500,000 orphans or half-orphans; Yugoslavia has the same number; Greece between fifty and sixty thousand, tiny Albania 4,000; and the eastern part of Czechoslovakia, alone, has more than fifty thousand.

As Chester Davis, chairman of the Famine Emergency Committee, said the other day...a saving of one slice of bread a meal may not seem like much to us in this country, but that saving multiplied by millions will help prevent famine overseas.

* * *

EUROPEAN FAMINE REPORT

Chester Davis, chairman of the Famine Emergency Committee, recently made public the report from overseas of Herbert Hoover and Dr. D.A. Fitzgerald, of the Department of Agriculture. This report shows that in the three countries visited, France, Italy and French North Africa, famine conditions are not yet so far advanced but that mass starvation can be prevented by prompt help. They urge that Americans redouble their efforts to send food abroad.

In France, they found the total calorie content of the average diet to be approximately 1930; in French North Africa and Italy, however, the total is only 1500 calories. They point out that all three countries are having great difficulty in maintaining the present rations of fats and sugar, and that there will have to be a cut in bread rations unless good supplies of wheat or wheat substitutes are received between April first and the time the new crop comes in.

Mr. Hoover and Dr. Fitzgerald have reached the conclusion that it's vitally important for Americans to reduce the amount of bread and wheat products they use by 40 percent and of fats and oils by 20 percent, as recommended by the Famine Emergency Committee. They feel it is only in this way that we can support the program of food shipments to the countries in such desperate need.

* * *

THE GARDEN GOAL

During the final day of the National Garden Conference last week, a recommendation was made for a national goal of 20 million Victory Gardens in 1946. This is an increase of more than a million and a half over last year, and more gardens than were planted in any year of the war. Back of this recommendation were urgent appeals from those connected with the Famine Emergency Campaign for greater efforts than ever to help meet the food crisis.

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An intensive program of home and community food preservation also was outlined at the Conference, so that all the food raised and not eaten at once can be saved against possible shortages in the ~~coming~~ winter.

Victory gardens afford a means of fighting inflation of food prices, according to John W. Snyder, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, one of the speakers at the National Garden Conference.

The Conference recommended an immediate nation-wide campaign to convince the American people of the urgency of an all-out garden effort. Governors, mayors, leaders of organizations, press and radio facilities were urged to support this drive intensively during the next few weeks. You radio women can be a big factor in making the Victory Garden campaign a success.

* * *

PUT YOUR GARDEN ON PAPER

If you live in a part of the country where this year's Victory Garden is still in the planning stage, here's a suggestion you might make to your listeners. It's good advice for you, yourself, to take if you're thinking about gardening. Garden specialists of the U.S. Department of Agriculture suggest that everyone who's planning to have a garden this year make a definite plan, on paper, before starting any actual planting. Any woman who's ever made a dress knows how important the paper pattern is...she wouldn't think of cutting into a piece of cloth without one. Well, gardens are so very important this year that we should be just as careful with the piece of ground intended for a garden as with the cloth for a dress.

The size of your garden plot will be governed by several factors...the amount of land you have adjoining your home, or the space you can get in a community garden...plus, of course, the time you can give to gardening. Remember it's better to have a small garden to which you can give good care than a big one you eventually neglect. In other words, be realistic in your garden-planning. If dad has to take full care of the garden after working hours and on Saturday, a thirty by fifty foot plot is about the right size. This will supply the average family, and probably will give enough extra for more canning.

In a small garden, you should consider carefully the food value of the vegetables you're going to raise, and chose those that do the best job in the family diet in comparison with the room they take up. Beans are a good choice, so are tomatoes, and you'll want leafy vegetables like chard, kale, lettuce, and cabbage. Carrots, beets and onions are good additions to the home garden...they hold an important place on the vegetable plate or in the salad bowl.

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And here's another suggestion from the garden specialists...plan your garden so that you have a succession of crops...first plant those that mature early, and then put in to follow along in orderly succession. Sometimes it's better to plant a number of varieties that mature successively: for example, early, medium and late varieties of cabbage. A word of advice to beginners is not to plant too much of the quick-growing, short-season crops all at once. Instead of planting the whole packet of radish seeds, for instance, plant 8 or 10 feet of radishes every two weeks during the early part of the season. This will supply plenty of radishes for a small family, over a long period of time...rather than bushels of radishes at one time and none at all later. This rule applies to other crops, too...such as lettuce and spinach. And of course, nobody should plant more of anything than can be eaten or preserved before it becomes too old.

Such practices vary in different localities, naturally, and you might suggest to your gardening listeners that those who are new at this activity consult the old hands. They'll probably find several experienced gardeners living nearby, who will be glad to help plan the pattern for a garden. Or if the new gardener chooses, he can consult his county agent, or write to his State agricultural experiment station, or to the State agricultural extension service for information.

Just remember this...the more careful the plan...the more efficient the "paper-work"...the better the garden. And that's more important than ever in this year of world-wide food shortages.

* * *

REDUCE AND CONSERVE

There never was a time when a reduction in weight...for those who are carrying around too many pounds, of course...has been more desirable, or easier to accomplish.. The request of the Famine Emergency Committee that all Americans make a 40 percent cut in the amount of wheat products they use, and a reduction of 20 percent in fats and oils, affects the two groups of food which are responsible to a great extent for most cases of overweight. Why don't you start a new program feature, a sort of reducing class, for the spring and summer months. This is a natural for you broadcasters who talk about fashions, beauty, self-improvement, and other such personal subjects. It's an idea that combines well with programs on food and cooking, too. Most women will respond well to an appeal to open their hearts and when it's combined with suggestions for slimming down their hips...it should be practically irresistible.

Here are some specific recommendations from USDA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics which may be of assistance to you: First, tell your listeners that no person who is under 20 years of age, a young mother, or who has organic complications, such as heart disease, should think of reducing except under a doctor's guidance. Also unless one is at least 10 percent above average weight, reducing is not advisable. Second, remind them that all foods provide some calories...

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that is, units of fuel for bodily energy. Those that contain the most calories are starches, sweets and fats, and when a person takes in more calories than he uses in work and play, that's where the fat begins.

Suggest that a good reducing diet in keeping with the times contains almost no grain foods, substitutes fruits and custards for baked desserts, omits fried foods and salad dressings, and uses sugar and other sweets sparingly.

To give proper nourishment, the diet should contain plenty of fruits and vegetables, including potatoes. The protective B Vitamins contained in seed vegetables such as peas, lima beans and corn are important too. Plenty of protein foods are required...milk, eggs, poultry and lean meat.

Tell your listeners to keep up their usual activities, and not to be impatient if results are rather slow. It's better that way... nobody should lose more than a pound a week, except under doctor's supervision. This usually can be accomplished by cutting about 600 calories a day off the regular diet. That shouldn't require too much self-sacrifice, and the physical improvement, plus the satisfaction of helping to fight famine in the rest of the world, makes the effort really worthwhile.

* * *

THE BAG LIMIT

The unusually early distribution of 1945 dry beans and peas into trade channels, plus heavy exports, means that civilians will take a cut of about three-fourths in the allocation of these two foods in the next three months. Of course, demand for dry beans and peas is normally lower in the spring and summer months. Also, there are stocks in the hands of wholesalers and retailers.

There are only about one million bags (100 pounds each) of dry beans available for allocation to all claimants...civilians, military and foreign claimants...in the April-through-June quarter. Of this amount, civilians will receive around 900 thousand bags...or about 90 percent of the total. Our military services and territories will receive the balance. Practically no dry beans were allocated to foreign countries this quarter. However, certain countries will receive shipments promised earlier but not yet delivered.

From slightly over one million bags of dry peas for distribution during the next three months, civilians will get 60 thousand bags. The rest of the allocable supply of dry peas goes to our territories, to Army civilian feeding, France, other export outlets and UNRRA. With the exception of the quantity for UNRRA, all allocations are on a commercial basis.

* * *

GREEN WITH AN "A" RATING

There is plenty of good spinach available at the lowest prices in several months...a wealth of green rolling in from several producing centers.

At present, the Norfolk area of Virginia is supplying the Atlantic coast states and markets as far west as Detroit. The Middle-west and Rocky Mountain states are receiving supplies from Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri and southern Illinois. The Texas spinach crop will be pretty well cleared up within another week or two, but the other states mentioned will be continuing distribution through April. Producing areas on the Pacific coast are supplying their local markets. The spinach crop in California alone is 35 percent larger than last year. While most of this crop was grown for commercial processing, strikes in local canneries have forced some of this supply onto the fresh vegetable market.

Spinach is adaptable to most luncheon and dinner menus...and its Vitamin A food value, plus low prices, make it triply acceptable.

* * *

FIRST AID TO FORESTS

Here's an example of the help the United States is offering to its former enemies. Joseph C. Kirchner, of the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, has been named Forest Control Officer and adviser to the military government in the American zone in Germany.

The post-war forestry problem in Germany is two-fold: to exploit the forests to the point where they can be made to provide reconstruction timber for Belgium, the Netherlands, and possibly France, without destroying the forests for future generations. The other phase of the problem is to permit the building up of civilian wood production and industries without allowing their development to the point where they might become an aid to war. It is essential that the forests of Germany contain enough young and growing trees to prevent erosion, maintain stream flow, and provide the basis for a forest economy.

* * *

SPINACH SPIEL

If you've checked with your local market this week, no doubt you've heard that lots of spinach is now arriving on Northeast markets. Most of the spinach currently coming in is known as "Wintered over" spinach. It is planted in the fall, survives the winter, and is ready for marketing usually around this time.

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In the Norfolk area of Virginia, where recent weather was unseasonably warm, plantings of fall or wintered-over and spring spinach matured almost at the same time. Because of the harvest due to the two varieties, you might tell your listeners that spinach is now unusually plentiful and is a good buy in any budget. Here are a few things to keep in mind when selecting spinach. Choose bunches which are stocky, with fresh, crisp, clean leaves of good green color. Avoid the small, straggly, or overgrown stalky plants which are often tough. Suggest that your listeners carefully examine wilted or yellowing leaves before buying.

* * *

FACT SHEETS ON FOOD AND GARDENS

Enclosed are two USDA fact sheets...one on the Famine Emergency Campaign, the other on the Victory Garden Program for 1946. The information given in these two releases may be of value to you in program preparation.

* * *

FEATURE THESE

Following is a market-by-market summary of the fresh fruit and vegetables in plentiful supply during the current week. This information is based on latest reports by wire from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's market reporters. For daily developments during the week, phone your local market news office.

BOSTON

NEW YORK CITY

PHILADELPHIA

Beets, topped	Parsnips	Beets	Oranges	Greens:	Celery
Carrots	Potatoes	Broccoli rabe	Peas	Broccoli rabe	Parsnips
Celery	Radishes	Cabbage	Peppers	Dandelions	Potatoes
Dandelions	Rutabagas	Dandelions	Potatoes	Hanover salad	Radishes
Eggplant	Spinach	Grapefruit	Radishes	Lettuce	Scallion
Grapefruit	Turnips	Kale	Spinach	Spinach	Turnips
		Lettuce	Turnips	Beets, topped	

WASHINGTON

PITTSBURGH

BALTIMORE

Greens:	Cauliflower	Cabbage	Carrots	Peppers
Collards	Celery	Celery	Celery	Potatoes
Kale	Grapefruit	Eggplant	Eggplant	Radishes
Lettuce	Oranges	Lettuce	Grapefruit	Spinach
Mustard	Peppers	Peppers	Kale	Turnips
Rape	Potatoes	Potatoes	Lettuce	
Spinach		Spinach		
Turnip tops		Turnips		



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April 12, 1946

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WHAT'S INSIDE

- 'THE EASTER BIRD.....tips on turkey..Page 2'
- 'ACCORDING TO HOOVER.....more on the European famine..Page 3'
- 'CONSERVATION HINTS.....more wheat saving steps..Page 3'
- 'THE VFV IN '46.....young farm aids again needed ..Page 4'
- 'PAN AMERICANA.....agriculture and the good neighbor policy..Page 4'
- 'ONIONS BY ANY NAME.....Bermudas supplies increasing...Page 5'
- 'FARM MACHINERY WITH A RATINGveterans here preference....Page 6'
- 'GARDEN TOOL TALKcare of horticultural equipment..Page 6'
- 'CANNED FISH PROSPECTS.....increased civilian supplies expected..Page 6'
- 'OLIVE OIL TRADE.....between U.S. and Italy..Page 7'
- 'GOOD CROP NEWSgrain outlook favorable..Page 7'
- 'TEST THAT GAGE.....for proper pressure..Page 7'
- 'MAYTIME PLENTIFULS.....foods to feature next month throughout our land..,Page 8'
- 'FEATURE THESE.....Plentiful fruits and vegetables in N.E. area..Page 8'

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Production and Marketing Administration
Information Service
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New York 7, N.Y.

THE EASTER BIRD

It might well be turkey this year...not that anybody wants to displace the traditional Easter ham, or the roast leg of spring lamb many families like for Easter dinner. It's just that we have more turkeys this spring than usual, and the homemaker is likely to find poultry easier to buy than many kinds of meat. The birds are big, too...fine for family celebrations. A large handsome, golden-brown roast turkey will grace the Easter dinner table with as much splendor as he does the Thanksgiving and Christmas festivities. Suggest turkey to your listeners during the week proceeding Easter, and offer some ideas about cooking and serving which will put them in the mood for a turkey dinner.

On the practical side, there will be a great many fine turkeys from storage on the market during the next few weeks. For the most part, these will be found to be top quality birds. There will be some fresh turkey available, too, because breeder hens are now being marketed. And here's a good idea to pass along to those in your audience who feel that a turkey lasts too long in a small family. Why not share a large turkey with the people next door?

You can have the turkey cut down the middle, so that each family gets an equal share of light and dark meat. For families of two or three, this provides enough turkey for several meals. Remember, though, that one large bird has more edible meat and less waste than two small ones totaling the same weight. It means less work for the cook, too...and gives here the foundation for a number of delicious dishes from the leftovers. Turkey salad is as good as chicken salad, and there's scalloped turkey, creamed turkey, turkey in aspic...any number of good recipes can be made from turkey tidbits.

Here's another idea about turkey. As you know, in some stores it can be purchased by the piece, the same as chicken. If your local stores offer turkey cut-ups, you might suggest this as a good way of having turkey in small quantities...though the price is proportionately higher. Food specialists of USDA have done some experimenting in the cooking of cut-up turkey, and you may be interested in some of their suggestions. They say that one of the most satisfactory pieces is the leg and thigh, stuffed and roasted. This portion of a 25 pound bird may be almost as large as a small leg of lamb, and may supply one or even two meals for the whole family. It is more satisfactory if the bone is removed from the leg and thigh before cooking. If possible have the tendons drawn out of the legs.

Turkey steaks are reported to be particularly tempting. Suggest that your listeners have one-half to one inch thick steaks cut from the breast of a large young turkey. Season them with salt and pepper, roll in flour or dip in egg and crumbs. Brown in a little fat, add 1 or 2 tablespoons of water, cover and steam them until tender. Cooking time will be from about 30 to 45 minutes, depending on the thickness of the steaks. They can be served with cream gravy...and should be good eating on Easter or any other day of the week.

43

ACCORDING TO HOOVER

Herbert Hoover, honorary chairman of the Famine Emergency Committee, spoke before the International Food Conference in London recently, and made several comments on the food situation as he now sees it. You may like to quote some of his remarks.

"...The apprehensions which I entertained before beginning this journey have not decreased; they have increased. Hunger sits at the table thrice daily in millions of homes, and the spectre of possible starvation haunts equally the halls of government and squalid hovels in the ruins of war."

Commenting on some reports that there is no widespread death-dealing famine on the Continent of Europe, Mr. Hoover warns that... "nothing is more preposterous than the opinions of travelers on the Continent who live on black market food at prices out of reach of 90 percent of the people." He says that the situation varies greatly among nations, of course, and among groups within each country, but that there are only four or five small nations, (totaling possibly 40 million people) which have assured supplies until the next harvest. Mr. Hoover states that the stocks on hand and supplies en route will not last in many countries beyond the end of May...in some of them only to the end of April. In his words: "...The predominant diet of these city masses is very short of protein and fats. Adults can stand this for long stretches of time, but the effect upon children is disastrous....Infant mortality in some cities exceeds 20 percent a year. This is an indication of slow famine."

Making a strong appeal for help to European children, Mr. Hoover says: "...The rehabilitation of children cannot wait. It cannot be postponed until some other day. They lose ground every day that is lost. Already almost a year has been lost. The world cannot hate children, even of the enemy. Our children must live in the same world with them....The final voice of victory is the guns, but the first voice of peace is food."

* * *

CONSERVATION HINTS

Have you made any of these conservation suggestions to your listeners? These bread and flour-saving tips were originated in USDA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, and may serve as hooks on which to hang program ideas. For instance: In making stuffings for meat or poultry, use potatoes rather than bread. Rather than serving poached egg on toast, try eggs baked in nests of mashed potato. Use left-over cooked oatmeal as thickening for gravies, soups and stews. Serve a Scotch soup occasionally, made with rolled oats, potatoes, meat broth, and savory seasonings.

Use pearly barley, when available, to give body to soups and chowders, instead of rice, spaghetti or vermicelli.

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And in case you've been thinking about recommending wider use of rice, here's a warning. Rice-eating countries of the Far East report that every additional ounce of rice they can get is of great value, because it helps to fight mass-starvation. It's better for us in this country to use potatoes or hominy grits wherever possible, in place of rice, in the main course of a meal. Also, in these days of food shortages, we should violate tradition by not throwing rice at the bride and groom.

* * *

THE VFV IN '46

You remember the VFV, don't you? That stands for Victory Farm Volunteers, the thousands of young folks from 14 to 17 inclusive, who've been going from towns and cities to work on the farms during summer vacations for the past three years. Well, USDA's Extension Service (which sponsors the VFV) hopes you'll do a bit of recruiting, beginning right now. The need for the help these boys and girls can give will be just as great this year as it was during the war...it's hardly necessary to explain why. In addition to the tremendous world-wide need for food, the farmers will have to get along with fewer prisoner-of-war and foreign workers than they had in wartime. The need will vary in different parts of the country, of course, and you may want to check on the local situation before you start promoting the VFV. You can find out about it from your County Agricultural Agent, or from the State Agricultural College...and no doubt the farm program director of your station can give you information about it.

Many of the camps which were set up during the war to house the Victory Farm Volunteers will be continued, though a great many of these young people will live on the farms where they're working, as before. It looks now as though nearly a million volunteers would be needed, and you might point out two things in making your appeals. Young people who enroll in the VFV program are not only giving patriotic service, but are benefitting themselves, both physically and from the standpoint of training. As for pay, they'll receive the prevailing wage for either experienced or inexperienced workers, depending on the classification into which they fall.

The boys and girls from 14 to 17 who are interested in being Victory Farm Volunteers can get more information from their own school principals, or from the County Agricultural Agent.

* * *

PAN AMERICANA

You doubtless know that the week of April 14th is Pan American Week, the 16th annual celebration of this event. Possibly you've already made plans to include certain Latin American features in next week's programs, so here's some background material you may find helpful.

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Pan American Day was first proclaimed in 1930, to celebrate the day in 1890 when the Pan American Union was founded. In his proclamation of March 29th, designating Sunday, April 14, as Pan American Day, President Truman pointed out that the exigencies of war have brought to the nations of the world new realization of their interdependence. This, in turn, has created a new determination to join together to achieve a just and lasting peace, which will promote and maintain the welfare, security and prosperity of all. The President went on to say that he considered Pan American Week a good time to testify to the mutual confidence and good will existing between the people of the United States and the other American republics.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has pointed out the agricultural significance of this observance, saying that inter-American cooperation is an important part of the Good Neighbor policy...the great common denominator of the people of the Americas. Not only do more than half the people of the Eastern Hemisphere depend on agriculture for a living, but agriculture has provided much of the subject matter for the study of scientists and scholars. Furthermore, it has been behind the development of many important public services, and has been the principal medium from which our folk ways, stories and songs have sprung. Many of the great men of the Latin American countries came from farms, just as did our Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and others. And, just as we produce certain farm products for sale in world markets, so do the other Americas produce things we cannot grow ourselves...coffee, cocoa, quinine, insecticides, flavorings, fibers, essential oils and rubber.

Pan American Week would be a fine time to feature Spanish and Mexican recipes, and to discuss the influence of Latin America on our housing, our clothing and our customs.

* * *

ONIONS BY ANY NAME

New crop Bermuda onions from Texas will be appearing in greater number at retail markets from now on. There won't be any surplus, but it's good news that the onion scarcity of the last two months is now being relieved. The Bermuda, or Spanish-type, onion is large and sweet, with either a white or yellow outer covering. It is not commonly stored, but is the type we use to top hamburgers, or as boiled or fresh vegetable.

The acreage planted to Bermuda onions in Texas is a little larger than last year, and the quality of the new crop is very high. At present these onions are selling at ceiling prices.

In addition to Bermudas, which are often considered in the dry onion classification, there are plenty of spring green onions being produced in just about all areas of the country.

* * *

GARDEN TOOL TALK

Here's some more information from the garden specialists, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, designed to help you if you're giving practical garden information to listeners who may be planning Victory Gardens for the first time.

Garden experts advise buying a few simple, high-grade, substantial tools that will give good service for many years, rather than equipment that's poorly designed or made of cheap or low-grade materials. For the benefit of the beginner, they explain that very few tools are necessary for a small back-yard or vacant-lot garden. In most instances only the following are needed: a good spade or spading fork, a steel bow rake, a 7-inch common hoe with socket handle fitting, a strong cord for laying off rows, and enough garden hose to reach all parts of the garden with water. A trowel is useful in transplanting, but not essential, because if the soil is properly prepared, plants can be set more easily with the hands alone.

USDA garden specialists warn that tools should be kept clean and bright. After using, they should be thoroughly cleaned and wiped with heavy oil to prevent rusting. The hoe should be kept sharp, so that it will do the best work with the least effort. Rubber garden hose should never be pinched or kinked, and should be kept neatly coiled and under cover when not actually in use. Never hang a coil of hose on a single peg or nail. Place two or three pegs widely enough apart so that the weight of the coil will be well distributed.

Tell your horticultural listeners that if they take good care of garden equipment, it will give years of satisfactory service.

* * *

CANNED FISH PROSPECTS

The 1946 pack of canned fish of all types is expected to be about 70 million pounds greater than that of last year. If that figure is realized, civilians will get a total of about 480 million pounds, as compared with 410 million pounds last year.

This increase in civilian supply is almost solely dependent on the larger expected catch, because government, military, and relief needs for canned fish are about as high this year as last. In fact, canners of most varieties of salmon will be required to deliver to the government 33 percent of their pack from April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947. Canners of pilchards, Atlantic sea herring and mackerel, and Pacific mackerel will be required to deliver 45 percent of their pack in the same period.

* * *

OLIVE OIL TRADE

The United States has completed arrangements with Italy to ship 2,500 metric tons of soybean oil to that country in exchange for an equal quantity of Italian olive oil. (A metric ton is 2,204.6 pounds).

This exchange was made because we have a big demand for, and very limited supplies of, olive oil. The Italians need the soybean oil.

It will be a few weeks before this olive oil is noticed in this country because shipping, containers, export and import contracts must be arranged. We have similar agreements with other Mediterranean countries, but imports of olive oil to date have been very small, chiefly because metal containers are scarce abroad and we've had to forward them to export points.

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TEST THAT GAGE

It isn't any too soon to start preparations for the canning season. In some parts of the country, of course, the work is already under way. Here's a warning you should pass along to those who use a steam pressure canner with the dial-type gage. USDA's food specials say that this gage should be tested before the canner that the food preserved in the canner will be improperly processed, and may not keep. Nobcdy should ever take a chance on this, and considering the present world food situation, it's doubly important to see that every jar of food we preserve is protected against spoilage.

Tell your listeners they may be able to get the dial gages checked by the home demonstration agent of USDA's Extension Service, or by the local dealer from whom the canner was purchased. Or, if it's more convenient, the gage can be shipped back to the maker for checking.

* * *

GOOD CROP NEWS

USDA's latest crop report, just released, is in an optimistic vein. Progress in spring farm activities has been unusually good. March was unseasonably warm, pastures and hay crops are making excellent starts, and winter wheat prospects have improved. The winter wheat crop is estimated now at 831 million bushels, 80 million bushels more than the estimate of last December 1st. Reports on rye, oats and barley are also favorable. In view of the world shortage of grains, this is particularly good news.

Wheat has been going to market from the farms at a record rate since January 1st. Over a billion bushels have been moved since the 1946 crop was harvested...more than ever before. One point noted in the crop report is that the stocks of wheat held on farms for feeding are the lowest for this time of year since 1941.

* * *

MAYTIME PLENTIFULS

In the merry month of May, we may expect plentiful supplies of eggs, chicken (commercial broilers and fowl), large turkeys, fresh citrus fruits, potatoes, lettuce, carrots and fish -- except of course, the shell varieties. Here in the Northeast, locally-grown spring vegetables from truck farms and market gardens which should become abundant during May include radishes, scallions, rhubarb, spinach, and some kale. When it comes to fish, we should be seeing plenty of mackerel, shad, cod, haddock and flounder.

* * *

FEATURE THESE

Following is a market-by-market summary of the fresh fruit and vegetables in plentiful supply during the current week. This information is based on latest reports by wire from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's market reporters. For daily developments during the week, phone your local market news office.

BOSTON		NEW YORK CITY		PHILADELPHIA	
Greens:	Celery	Beans	Lettuce	Greens:	Celery
Broccoli rabe	Eggplant	Broccoli rabe	Oranges	Cabbage sprouts	Parsnips
Chicora	Leeks	Cabbage	Parsnips	Dandelions	Potatoes
Dandelions	Peppers	Celery	Peas	Hanover Salad	Rutabagas
Spinach	Rutabagas	Eggplant	Potatoes	Spinach	Scallions
Beets, topped	Scallions	Grapefruit	Radicishes	Beets, topped	Turnips
Carrots,	Turnips, purple top	Kale	Scallions	white	

WASHINGTON		PITTSBURGH		BALTIMORE	
Greens;	Avocados	Cabbage		Carrots	
Cabbage cuttings	Cabbage	Celery		Celery	
Collards	Carrots	Kale		Eggplant	
Kale	Cucumbers	Lettuce		Kale	
Lettuce	Grapefruit	Onions, green		Lettuce	
Mustard.	Lemons	Potatoes		Potatoes	
Rape	Onions, green	Radicishes		Radicishes	
Spinach	Oranges	Rhubarb		Spinach	
Turnip tops.	Potatoes	Spinach		Turnips	
Asparagus	Radishes				



Radio Round-up

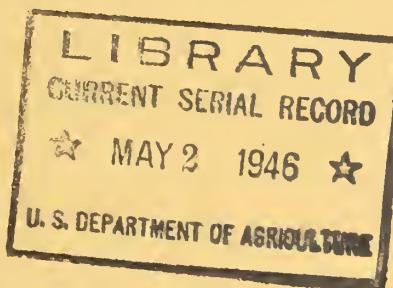
A weekly service for Directors of
Women's Radio Programs

April 19, 1946

WHAT'S INSIDE

-2-

FOOD FORECAST.....	U.S. will eat well this year, too...Page 2
CANNED FOODS CHAT.....	most of supply for us civilians...Page 2
FOOD CONSERVATION PLAN.....	home and community center canning...Page 3
SPEAKING OF FOOD.....	how other nations are faring...Page 4
WHAT ABOUT WHEAT.....	set-aside order seen unlikely ...Page 5
SPEAKING OF BREAD RATIONIN.....	Secretary Anderson says not in U.S. ...Page 6
MEAT CHECK.....	estimate of what we'll get thru June ... Page 6
FEATURE THESE.....	Plentiful fruits and vegetables in N.E.area... Page 7



U. S. Department of Agriculture

Production and Marketing Administration
Information Service
150 Broadway
New York 7, N.Y.

FOOD FORECAST

The food situation in this country is very favorable, particularly in comparison with that of most of the rest of the world...that's a quick summary of the statement just issued by USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Along with your broadcast about the food picture generally, stressing the need for Victory Gardens and for food conservation, you may like to give your listeners a few of the following facts:

Somewhat larger civilian food supplies of eggs, dairy products, fish and fresh vegetables are expected during the next few months, due to seasonal increases. Spring and early summer supplies compare very favorably with the quantities of food available to civilians during the same period last year. As you remember, a large percentage of our food was allocated to the armed forces and Lend-Lease in 1945. Now of course, the export of food...especially cereals... is being stepped up, in an effort to combat famine in many parts of the world. This fact, combined with the high domestic demand, may bring about temporary shortages of some foods, but certainly there will be no hardship. Even so, there will be more of the foods mentioned than there has been during the first quarter of 1946.

When it comes to fruits, fats and oils, there's expected to be little change in the supply picture. There will be less meat for civilians, due to seasonal decreases in production, and heavy procurement for relief use abroad. Butter, margarine and sugar will be in definitely shorter supply than in 1945.

Remind the homemaker when she's planning her meals this spring and summer to count on plenty of poultry (including turkey, eggs, and fish...all of which can substitute for the meat course on occasion.

* * *

CANNED FOODS CHAT

In the light of the food conservation program, have you wondered about present supplies of commercially processed vegetables... that is, those in tin or glass containers? Well, aside from the shipments to our armed forces, most of the 1945 pack was for U.S. civilians. Canned vegetables were not purchased by our government for relief feeding in famine areas. It is true, though that some supplies provided for our troops in foreign countries have been released for the civilian population in liberated areas. But grain products, fats and oils have received first preference for relief feeding, because of their higher caloric value and lower purchase and shipping costs. Exports of canned vegetables to commercial customers abroad represent a very small part of the total pack.

(more)

As for the present supply, there are still good stocks of canned peas, snap beans, corn...and also beets and carrots... available for retail distribution. You may notice a shortage of high grade canned vegetables, because this quality sold out quickly the past fall and winter. And the canned vegetable most certain to be short right now is whole tomatoes. A shortage of labor in canneries last year to hand-peel the tomatoes is the reason. However, there are still plenty of tomato products such as catsup, tomato sauce, and juice, because these products could be processed mechanically after the tomatoes were washed, sorted and trimmed.

Consumer demand for canned foods has been very high, and for the most part canners have shipped the great percentage of their 1945 pack to distributors. This doesn't mean a scarcity of canned vegetables, as it's a trade practice under normal conditions to have all canner warehouse stocks designated for retail distribution at this time of the year. The distributors are now doing everything possible to maintain a continuous supply of canned products to retail grocery shelves until a new pack is available.

Now, as to the 1946-47 pack...given favorable weather and labor conditions, the total quantity of vegetables packed should be just as large as that of last year. However, the supply of whole canned tomatoes and certain other vegetables may still be short of consumer demand. So the homemaker who wants to assure her family the selection and quantity of canned vegetables desired next winter should make plans to do some home canning.

* * *

FOOD CONSERVATION PLAN

Are you talking a lot about Victory Gardens these days? If so, tie in with your suggestions the thought of home canning. Stress the fact that every pound of food raised in a home garden or canned for future family use releases an equal amount of food suitable to be shipped overseas to famine sufferers. You can help in this way to make your listeners realize the importance of the twin drives for food production and conservation.

And here, for your information and action, are the recommendations made to community leaders by Committee No. 2 of the National Garden Conference, held recently in Washington. This committee considered the conservation and use of food for home, community and famine relief:

1. - Call back to the colors leaders in community food preservation to put community canneries on a maximum working basis.
2. - Stress sound scientific methods in community cannery and frozen food locker plants, to prevent loss of nutritive value and waste of food through spoilage.
3. - Pool and exchange ideas for promoting the food preservation program through a central community, state and Federal clearing agency.
4. - Mobilize the community for preservation of food for school lunches and charitable institutions, by making greatest possible use of school and institution gardens, seasonal abundances, and surplus from home gardens and orchards.

(more)

5. - Enlist volunteers to donate time and materials for canning food for relief shipment abroad by UNRRA and other agencies wherever facilities are available for canning in tin, and adequate supervision is assured. 6. - Use press, radio, and other media, such as demonstrations, tours, caravans, and group meetings to call attention to need for home and community preservation as part of famine relief, and to build understanding of world food needs.

And here are the recommendations made by the committee to individual families, which you may like to include in your program material:

1. - Plan to preserve and store a large share of your family's needs for fruits and vegetables, thereby lightening the load on transportation and releasing commercial stocks of food for shipment abroad.
2. - Estimate needs for canning jars and closures or tin cans immediately, and buy or order supplies well in advance of the time they will be used.
3. - Secure and use a steam pressure canner for processing all vegetables except tomatoes, and have pressure gage checked to insure proper temperatures within canner.
4. - Use latest scientific methods when preparing fruits and vegetables for freezing in a home or community plant.
5. - Stretch limited sugar supplies to put up a maximum amount of fruit.
6. - Provide adequate storage facilities for root crops, fruits, and home canned foods.
7. - Get full nutritional returns, and help prevent spoilage, by preserving fruits and vegetables strictly fresh.

* * *

SPEAKING OF FOOD

The Polish Government has ordered 3 meatless days a week, in order to reduce the number of cattle and pigs being slaughtered by restaurants and butcher shops. The bread ration has been reduced, and imports of grain for the next 4 months will be required to meet even the reduced ration. The same situation exists with regard to the low fat ration.

Switzerland is rationing almost all foods except vegetables. This country's supplies of cereals and fats are smaller now than at any time during the past six years.

The quantity of cereals in sight in Czechoslovakia will last only until about the middle of May, and new crop supplies will not be available until mid-August. Therefore, the bread ration was reduced in April. Supplies of fats will meet only about two-thirds of the authorized ration.

In Sweden, rationing of Spaghetti, biscuits, etc., has been reintroduced, and all feeding of grain to livestock has been stopped. This is expected to bring a reduction in egg production. Sweden is providing certain foods for the starving people of other countries, however ... namely, 75,000 barrels of salted fish, and 3,850 tons of peas.

(more)

Finland will need imports of both cereals and fats to maintain current rations. The country is also experiencing a shortage of milk, normally a very important item in the diet of its people.

Italy will face famine if wheat stocks are not replenished during this month. On April 3rd, only enough wheat was on hand to last for a bare three weeks.

In Uruguay a food crisis is impending, because of two consecutively bad harvests of wheat. At the present rate of consumption, stocks on hand are not expected to last beyond July. Unless additional supplies can be obtained from Argentina, it is almost certain that flour and bread will be rationed. Sugar and salt also are in short supply, and meat, eggs, butter and poultry are sometimes difficult to obtain.

* * *

WHAT ABOUT WHEAT?

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson appeared a few days ago before the Senate Small Business Committee, to make a statement in regard to the wheat situation. Since you've doubtless heard a great deal of discussion on this subject, and, in addition, rumors that a flour set-aside order was under consideration, you may be interested in some excerpts from the Secretary's talk.

Referring to USDA's conference with a number of millers and bakers lately, Mr. Anderson said: "...It has been erroneously reported that we were considering a flour set-aside order. Actually, we were discussing a possible order to limit the domestic use of flour to 75 percent of the amount used in the corresponding period of the preceding year. We have not yet reached a decision on this proposition. We are evaluating the effects of two recent developments that will tend to free our wheat stocks for export. These two developments are (1) the official forecast of another billion-bushel wheat crop, and (2) the Government's offer to buy wheat from farmers and pay them the market price at any date they choose on or before March 31, 1947. We also need a little more time to evaluate the results of the voluntary conservation program..."

Mr. Anderson pointed out that the purpose of this proposal was not to make a greater reduction in the use of wheat...a reduction of only 25 percent was under consideration, whereas all consumers have been asked to make voluntary cuts of 40 percent. The argument in favor of such an order, he states, was to get results more quickly than from the voluntary reduction by consumers. He went on to say that voluntary effort is slower, and that some time is required for reduced demand at the retail level to reflect itself in wheat and flour advisable for export. Incidentally, Secretary Anderson said that such an order would doubtless help some of the small millers to get a fair share of the available wheat, and that more equitable distribution of both wheat and flour would result.

(more)

The Secretary presented to the committee what he called a balance sheet covering the domestic wheat situation. His first figure, 689 million bushels, represented stocks on hand January 1. Against that he charged 90 million bushels for feed, 23 million for seed; a carryover on July 1 of 150 million bushels, and 250 million bushels for food. This left just 176 million bushels available for export, if we continue to consume wheat at a normal rate. Since our export goal is 225 million, the Secretary pointed out that there is a difference of 49 million bushels which must be squeezed out of our own consumption and our carryover.

Mr. Anderson's concluding words were: "I hope and believe our voluntary conservation efforts will be successful, and that our farm wheat purchasing program will be equally successful. If, however, these efforts do not produce results quickly enough to bring our export shipments up to schedule and keep them up there, I am sure that your committee and the great majority of the people will want us to intensify our efforts and get the job done...."

* * *

SPEAKING OF BREAD RATIONING

You've heard talk about this too, in recent days, particularly since Great Britain proposed that we ration bread. Here's what Secretary Anderson commented on the British proposal: "The circumstances that would make rationing workable in England are entirely different from conditions in the U.S. It is much easier for a small nation, depending mostly upon imports, to control the distribution of wheat, than for a large nation like the U.S., which produces so much wheat over such a large area. Our most critical period in this country will be between now and the next harvest, and it does not seem likely that we could put rationing into effect for a difficult commodity like bread in time to help in this critical period. Nevertheless, we are prepared to take any steps necessary to restrict use of wheat in this country enough to meet our export goals for the hungry nations. I am confident that we can do it without rationing."

* * *

MEAT CHECK

Since meat is much in the headlines these days, you'll doubtless be interested in the forecast for the civilian supply for the second quarter of 1946....April through June. On the basis of the present figures, the quantity available per person will be approximately 33 pounds for the three months, an average of 11 pounds each month. This is on a carcass weight basis, by the way, and some allowance must be made for loss in weight through shrinkage, and through the trimming done by the butcher when he prepares retail cuts of meat. And another thing...this doesn't mean each of us can go to the store and buy 11 pounds of meat a month for home use, because civilian allocations always include purchases by hotels and restaurants, institutions, industrial plants, and also the food used in the school lunch program. Furthermore, there will be variations in meat supplies from city to city, even from store to store. You'll probably see about the same total quantity of beef and veal as in the past three months, but there'll be less pork, lamb and mutton. (more)

Thirty-three pounds is a reduction from the figure of 36 3/4 pounds for the first quarter of the year, and there are two reasons for this. First, there's the normal seasonal decline in production; and secondly, a substantial allotment has been made for relief feeding overseas.

If you'd like the allotment figures on a percentage basis, here they are: Civilians will get 85 percent of the meat available; 6 percent will go to military and war services; the remaining 9 percent will be for foreign shipments and U.S. territories.

Total meat production for 1946 is now estimated at more than $22\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds, slightly more than in 1945. Of this, almost one billion pounds are slated for export during the first half of the year. Obviously, whether we meet this commitment, and whether civilians get that quarterly allotment of 33 pounds, depends on whether enough comes to market during the three month period. It should be remembered that this meat allocation is not a guarantee...it is merely an estimate based on the number of meat animals now on the hoof.

* * *

FEATURE THESE

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BOSTON	NEW YORK CITY	PHILADELPHIA
Celery	Greens:	Greens:
Chicory	Broccoli Rabe	Hanover salad
Dandelion greens	Dandelion greens	Kale
Peas	Kale	Lettuce
Rhubarb	Lettuce	Spinach
Scallions	Spinach	Celery
Spinach	Asparagus	Peas
Squash	Beets	Potatoes
Turnips, purple top	Celery	Scallions
	Oranges	

Feature These (continued)

<u>WASHINGTON</u>	<u>PITTSBURGH</u>	<u>BALTIMORE</u>
Asparagus	Carrots	Asparagus
Celery	Lettuce	Carrots
Grapefruit	Onions	Celery
Lettuce	Potatoes	Eggplant
Onions	Radishes	Kale
Potatoes	Rhubarb	Lettuce
Radishes	Spinach	Peas
Tomatoes	Turnips	Potatoes
		Radishes
		Spinach
		Turnips

* * *



Radio Round-up

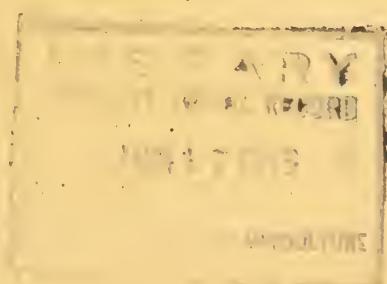
April 26, 1946

A weekly service for Directors of
Women's Radio Programs

WHAT'S INSIDE

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| CHILD HEALTH DAY, 1946..... | remember the children abroad, too...Page 2 |
| SIX WAY STRETCH ON GRAIN..... | to help send more overseas...Page 2 |
| FOREST FIRE ALARM..... | over 200,000 annually in U.S. ...Page 4 |
| THE SPRING'S SPUDS..... | new crop potatoes becoming plentiful....Page 5 |
| TIPS ON 'TATERS..... | spud situations to follow ...Page 5 |
| ONION SPREE..... | supply is getting better all the time...Page 6 |
| DEADLINE ON STAMP 39..... | spare stamp 49 valid May 1...Page 6 |
| NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK..... | from May 5-12...Page 7 |
| FEATURE THESE . . . | plentiful fruits and vegetables in N.E. area...Page 7 |

Production and Marketing Administration
Information Service
150 Broadway
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U. S. Department of Agriculture



CHILD HEALTH DAY, 1946

According to custom, President Truman has issued a proclamation designating Wednesday, May 1st, as Child Health Day. In his proclamation, the President called upon the people in every community of the United States to pledge themselves to review community health and medical care services, and to determine whether these services meet the needs of all our children, in the light of the national health program. He asked also that a definite plan be organized to achieve within the coming year at least one improvement in community health services which will contribute to the better health of children.

In pointing out the importance of every action which guards the health of our children, you might very appropriately mention that child Health Day of 1946 is a good time for us to take some action to help the children of the world. Don't let your listeners forget that our children and the children of other countries are growing up in the same world...that they'll have to live together in this world...and that how peacefully and happily they live together depends to a great extent on their physical well-being today.

Medical officers and welfare workers report from various European countries that many orphaned children throughout the continent are still running wild, fed by one family here, and another family there. They're taken into homes temporarily, cared for as long as there is food, and then often turned out again to shift for themselves. We hear that when children are brought into assembly centers, they're often frightened and timid for a long time. They will hide part of the food they receive at each meal, unable to understand that there will be more food in a few hours.. The first woman medical officer to go overseas for UNRRA writes back that after a few months of increased food a child fattens up and begins to look fairly normal. She says, though, that when you find out the little boy you thought about eight is really twelve...then you realize what has happened to Europe's children.

* * *

SIX WAY STRETCH ON GRAIN

The Six-Point Program on Grains for Famine relief was announced by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson just too late to be included in last week's Radio Round-Up. For the record then, here is a resume of the six points which you may like for future reference.

1. Millers may not produce for domestic consumption more than 75 percent of the quantity of flour distributed in the corresponding months of 1945. This action is expected to make more wheat available for export and to bring about more equitable distribution of wheat among millers. As a result there will be less flour for home baking and commercial bakery products, but the cut is not as great as the 40 percent voluntary reduction requested several weeks ago.

(more)

2. Food manufacturers are required to limit the use of wheat in the manufacture of products for domestic human consumption to 75 percent of the quantity used in the corresponding months of 1945. This will affect makers of crackers, cereals and various biscuits and cake mixes. Spaghetti and macaroni manufacturers are not likely to feel any additional pinch as they're already greatly limited by the current shortage of Durum wheat.

3. Effective May 1, millers and food manufacturers are limited to a 21-day stock of wheat. After that date, millers or food manufacturers having wheat or flour equivalent in excess of this amount must offer it to the Commodity Credit Corporation for export.

4. The Department of Agriculture is offering a bonus of 30 cents a bushel on wheat delivered under the Certificate Plan by May 25. (See Radio Round-Up, April 5 for explanation of this plan). Under this plan it's hoped that at least 100 million bushels of wheat will be obtained for export.

5. USDA will buy 50 million bushels of corn from producers, for which they will be paid a bonus of 30 cents a bushel above the ceiling price on the date of delivery, for corn sold to the Commodity Credit Corporation. All of this corn will be exported as whole grain and corn products for human consumption.

The Secretary of Agriculture pointed out that two results are expected to be accomplished with the wheat and corn bonus payments...making more grain available for food purposes immediately, and encouraging farmers in surplus corn producing states to market more corn and stop feeding livestock to heavy weights.

6. The Department of Agriculture is offering to buy an unlimited amount of oatmeal from millers in the United States, to make available additional food for relief purposes. Whole oats also will be purchased for relief shipment.

In this connection, Secretary Anderson said that the purchase of oatmeal and whole oats will help to increase food supplies for the hungry nations abroad. It will enable them to use more oatmeal and oats in order to stretch the wheat supply.

According to Mr. Anderson this Six-Point Program has been adopted after consultation with the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom, in which it was indicated that they would work with this nation toward two common objectives...increasing total relief shipments of grain promptly, and giving priority to areas abroad most urgently in need of special aid.

FOREST FIRE ALARM

In many parts of the country, forest fires are much in the news these days...doubtless you've seen pictures recently of the disastrous results of such fires. The months of March, April and May constitute one of the two national danger periods...fire seasons, as they're called...and there's special danger right now in certain areas of the country, due largely to dry weather. This is true of the Eastern States, and of several Southern States...Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, and the Carolinas, especially. The situation is bad also in the Lake States, where the weather has been unseasonably dry, and where many fires also have been caused by the burning of debris. In the Central States, there were from 12 to 17 days during March when no rain fell, resulting in extreme fire hazards...with abnormally high winds adding to the danger.

A special appeal has been made to broadcasters by the Director of the Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign for 1946, a joint program of State and Federal Forest Services. He asks radio's help in continuing the fight against this terrible scourge of our natural resources. By passing along to your listeners some information about the causes and prevention of forest fires, you can be of considerable help. There are over 200,000 forest fires a year in this country. Many do no great harm, but others sweep over vast areas, destroying timber, killing wildlife, laying waste to watersheds, and sometimes entire villages and towns. And here's a tragic thought, in these days of the housing shortage, forest fires destroy enough trees every year to provide the lumber for 215,000 five-room houses!

Studies have shown that only one out of every ten forest and woods fires is due to natural causes, such as lightning or spontaneous combustion. Of the others, two are intentionally set, and the remaining seven are due to carelessness, thoughtlessness or ignorance. Tell your listeners that most man-made forest fires are started by people on foot or horseback, in automobile or busses, who light cigarettes, cigars or pipes, and then flip away the glowing match. These people also throw away cigarette butts, or pipe ashes while they're hot, without thought of the dry grass, brown pine needles or dead leaves that are inflammable. Then there are the fires that get out of control when land is being cleared of brush, sedge, stubble or weeds. This work should never be done on a windy or unusually dry day. And a special warning should be issued right now...and repeated throughout the summer...to campers and picnickers. Tell them not to build fires in uncleared spots, or too near to brush, grass or trees. Caution them to be sure the campfire is dead before leaving a picnic spot, or before turning in for the night.

THE SPRING'S SPUDS

A prospective all-time high crop of new potatoes is starting to market. This bountiful yield is most fortunate at a time when potatoes are pushed as an alternate for wheat products in the American diet. Wide use of potatoes in this country will free more wheat for shipment overseas.

These early potatoes are coming from Florida, Texas, California, Louisiana and Alabama. Later in May, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia and the Carolinas will be shipping their spring crop. Planting of new-crop potatoes have been increased about 20 thousand acres over last year's record...or to a total of 376 thousand acres. Because of favorable growing weather, the expected yield will also be higher than the almost 65 million bushels of last year.

Not only are prospects good now for many high quality potatoes, but prices should be reasonable. What's more, there will be a wide choice of varieties...from the long whites of California to the redskinned bliss triumphs of the Southern states. Attention should be called to these new-crop potatoes from now on, and for the next few months, as they are too perishable to go into storage and must be consumed shortly after they're harvested.

* * *

TIPS ON 'TATERS

Now that the new crop of potatoes is beginning to come to market, it would be a good time for you to remind your listeners of the general rules for purchasing and preparing potatoes. Here are some suggestions from the food specialists of USDA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics:

The best potatoes are firm and clean, have shallow eyes, and no cuts, decay or green spots. Those green spots occur when potatoes are exposed to light, so this vegetable should be stored in a dark place. If the spots do develop, they should be cut off, as they're harmful to eat. The rest of the potato is perfectly good, however.

The new potatoes, which are firm and waxy in texture, are ideal for salads, creaming, and the like, because they hold their shape. As you know, the most food value is obtained from potatoes by cooking them in their jackets. Furthermore, boiling is the method which conserves more vitamins than baking. When raw potatoes are called for, as in scallop or soup, the peelings should be kept very thin. Also, they should be peeled just before cooking and not allowed to soak in water. If they must be peeled ahead of time, they should be put in salted water. The best way to serve all potatoes is quick-cooked and steaming hot. The longer they stand exposed to air, the more vitamin C they lose.

(more)

If there are left-overs, they should be kept covered and in a cold place until they're used.

When it comes to nutrition, remember that potatoes contain vitamin C, some of the B vitamins, iron and other important minerals, as well as starch. They're a cheap energy food...penny for penny, potatoes have more energy-giving value than any other vegetable.

You probably have in your files BHNHE's leaflet AWI-85, "Potatoes In Popular Ways", which gives good information about potatoes, plus a collection of fine recipes. If you'd like to offer this leaflet to your listeners, tell them to send a request for it by postal card to Agriculture Radio, Washington 25, D.C.

* * *

ONION SPREE

The onion supply is "on again". For the next few weeks, Spanish or Bermuda type onions from Texas will be plentiful, and you'll find them at less than ceiling price.

There has been some increase in acreage planted to early spring onions in Texas, but the principal reason for the bountiful supply of this vegetable is the increased yield per acre. Last year the yield was about 67 sacks (50 pounds to the sack) an acre. This spring that yield is up to 85 sacks per acre. So, during April and May nearly 5 million sacks of Bermuda-type onions will be shipped to market, as compared with some 3 million 800 thousand bags last year.

While the Texas crop is supplying most of the nation at this time... Arizona and California are taking care of nearby markets and will increase shipments rapidly in May. Around the 15th of May, New Mexico, Georgia and the northern part of Texas also will be shipping late spring onions. By June most sections of the country will have home grown onions available. The black market for this popular food-perker-up is over.

* * *

DEADLINE ON STAMP 39

If you haven't already done so, you'll want to remind the homemakers in your audience that Sugar Stamp 39 in War Ration Book 4, good for five pounds of sugar, expires on Tuesday, April 30th. Our last information from OPA is that spare stamp 49 becomes valid on May 1st. It will be good for five pounds of sugar until its expiration date - August 31.

* * *

NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK

Here's another reminder about National Home Demonstration Week, to be celebrated from May 5 to 12. Attached is an interesting folder of source material supplied by USDA's Extension Service which is almost sure to give you some good program ideas.

The classifications of information in this folder are: Health, Housing, Family Life, Education, School Lunches, Problems of War and Peace, and Improvement of the Individual and Home. Don't forget that your county home demonstration agent will probably be available to line up for you an interesting interview with some outstanding farm woman, touching on one or more of these subjects.

* * *

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BOSTON

Greens:
Broccoli rabe
Dandelion greens
Kale
Spinach
Turnip tops
Beets, topped
Celery
Chicory
Parsnips
Peas
Rhubarb
Rutabagas
Scallions
Squash
Turnips

NEW YORK CITY

Greens:
Broccoli rabe
Kale
Lettuce
Spinach
Asparagus
Cabbage
Carrots
Cauliflower
Cucumbers
Grapefruit
Onions
Peas
Potatoes (old & new)
Rhubarb
Scallions
Squash

PHILADELPHIA

Asparagus
Celery
Lettuce
Peas
Potatoes
Scallions
Spinach
Squash

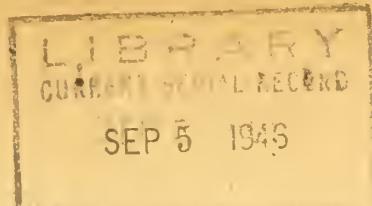
(more)

FEATURE THESE (continued)

<u>WASHINGTON</u>	<u>PITTSBURGH</u>	<u>BALTIMORE</u>
Asparagus	Cabbage	Asparagus
Cabbage	Carrots	Carrots
Carrots	Celery	Kale
Grapefruit	Lettuce	Lettuce
Lettuce	Onions	Peas
Onions (green & dry)	Potatoes	Potatoes
Potatoes	Radishes	Radishes
Strawberries	Rhubarb	Spinach
Tomatoes	Spinach	Tomatoes
	Turnips	Turnips

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Radio Round-up

May 3, 1946

A weekly service for Directors of
Women's Radio Programs

W-H-A-T'-S I-N-S-I-D-E

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|-----------------------------|---|
| FOOD EMERGENCY ACTION..... | how we can help...page 2 |
| WHEAT ON WHEELS..... | it's on its way...page 3 |
| BUTTER SET-ASIDE..... | during May and June...page 3 |
| CHEESE CHATTER..... | 40% set in May and June...page 4 |
| PRO HEALTH LEGISLATION..... | has the full support of USDA...page 4 |
| CINNAMON'S BACK..... | supplies from China increasing...page 5 |
| "MUST" MOVIES..... | grim famine abroad...page 6 |
| OF NUTS AND BUTTER..... | peanut that is...page 6 |
| LEST MILLIONS DIE..... | how a local radio station helped...page 7 |
| FEATURE THESE.... | plentiful fruits and vegetables in N.E. area...page 8 |

FOOD EMERGENCY ACTION

Until new harvests are gathered in war ravaged countries, people in the Far East and Europe must depend on their better supplied world neighbors for food. The United States, the best fed nation in the world and the nation with the largest available resources, is responding to the plea for increased food exports.

While new crops may **relieve** the famine crisis, the need for food throughout the world will remain large all this year and until world agriculture gets back to normal. For these reasons, farmers are asked to continue or increase their production efforts. Victory gardeners are asked to keep their gardens growing. Housewives are asked to can surplus fruits and vegetables. These may be tasks for certain groups in this country, but every American can join the Food Emergency Program by eating less wheat products and fats (the foodstuffs most useful in meeting the present crisis abroad), and by avoiding food waste by serving more plentiful foods.

To avoid food waste in homes and public eating places, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recommends that Americans buy and prepare no more food than will be used. If there are left-overs, these should be served attractively at a later meal. Moreover, we can help stretch commercial supplies of critically needed foods by using up present stocks on our kitchen shelves. If we postpone purchases of such items as cereals, flour and fats and oils until the home reserves are used, we make sure that no food goes to waste and we free needed supplies for shipment abroad.

For those who customarily overeat the famine emergency also provides a two-fold stimulus to eat less. By cutting down their food intake, they can help themselves to health and their world-neighbors to life.

Since all cereals are important in the Food Relief Program, the U.S. Department of Agriculture suggests we reduce our use of them by serving an acceptable alternate...potatoes. There is a prospective all-time record crop of new potatoes coming to market. While we can ship all the wheat, flour, and cereals we get to our ports, we can send only limited quantities of potatoes abroad, as they are too bulky and perishable except in dried form.

There are many additional plentiful foods that can compensate, if necessary, for reduced consumption of cereals and wheat products. Fresh vegetables are, and will be, abundant in most areas. Some must be used locally or be wasted. These vegetables can be counted on to add variety and enjoyment to meals and are excellent sources for minerals and vitamins. In the line-up of plentiful protein foods are fish, eggs and, in most areas, poultry. The use of these plentiful protein foods, in addition to vegetables will help round out the diet and extend supplies of beef, pork and lamb, which will be needed abroad and will be short of demand in this country. And to save fats and oils the Department of Agriculture suggests that meat, fish and poultry be baked, broiled or stewed, instead of fried.

Victory gardens are recommended because we are now drawing upon reserves of food ordinarily carried over in case of a short crop year. It is wise to rebuild these reserves.

WHEAT ON WHEELS

Last week Secretary of Agriculture Anderson and Director General of UNRRA LaGuardia visited the great wheat producing areas of the Northwest, Minnesota, and North Dakota to urge farmers to get more wheat off their farms and on the way to famine areas.

In a recent radio broadcast describing that trip, Mr. Anderson said that as a nation we have been falling behind in our wheat shipments. He mentioned that it was necessary to cancel recently the sailings of twenty-one ships because there was not enough wheat available to fill them.

But Mr. Anderson said wheat is now beginning to roll into the grain elevators and he is optimistic about wheat shipments in the next few months. He said that after Mr. LaGuardia and he talked with the farmers in North Dakota...where there is still more wheat on farms than any other state...the farmers raised their sights. They thought it might be possible to obtain as much as 45 million bushels of wheat in North Dakota alone. That's five million more bushels than the farmers of that state had estimated earlier as available for shipment abroad.

Mr. Anderson said further: "I believe that this flow of wheat, stimulated by the offer of the government to pay a bonus of 30 cents a bushel, above the market price for wheat delivered before the 25th of May, will result in our having as much as 100 million bushels of wheat available for shipment during this critical period from now until the first of July."

And one last bit from the Secretary of Agriculture's speech shows how he feels the farmers are doing their part. "The farmers with whom I've talked convince me that they'll do everything in their power to bring in the wheat that they have remaining."

* * *

BUTTER SET-ASIDE

Twenty percent of the creamery butter made in May will be set aside by producers for purchase by the Army, Navy and other war service agencies. A percentage not yet stated will also be set-aside for these military agencies in June. The USDA announced that this action...similar to set-aside orders during the war...was taken so that military agencies could purchase sufficient supplies during the period of largest butter production and then be out of the market in the fall and winter months. This arrangement will also make it possible for the trade to store some supplies produced in July and August for civilian consumption during later months of seasonally lower production. Civilians will receive all the butter produced in subsequent months. No butter will be set aside for export shipment to foreign countries.

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It looks now that supplies of creamery butter for civilian use during May will approximate 95 million pounds. While this is short of demand, it's more than civilians had in April and a third more than was available in each of the first three months of 1946.

Arrangements have been made for the Army to obtain part of its butter requirements for troops overseas from Denmark, and if possible from Australia and New Zealand. The total quantities involved may be nearly 15 million pounds which will result in correspondingly less purchases from our own production.

* * *

CHEESE CHATTER

To help meet military and export needs, producers of cheddar cheese will be required to set-aside 40 percent of their production during the months of May and June.

According to present indications, it looks as though about 120 million pounds will have to be set aside during May through August, the season of highest production. Military agencies will need about 20 million pounds and the Department of Agriculture will require about 100 million pounds to help meet necessities of European countries, including those supplies by UNRRA.

Even though there'll not be quite as much cheddar cheese produced this year as last, civilians are expected to fare better with 600 million pounds available to them as compared with 525 million in 1945.

Golden cheddar cheese is an extremely important food, now urgently needed for relief feeding overseas. During the war the United States shipped over 200 million pounds yearly to Europe and other countries. This year, however that amount will be reduced, as increased supplies are expected to come from the dairy countries, Denmark and Holland.

* * *

PRO HEALTH LEGISLATION

The USDA has come out for national health legislation. Testifying on the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill before a Senate Committee, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan said the bill "has the full support of the Department of Agriculture, and I am convinced that it has the backing of the farmers of America."

In the first place 43 percent of our total population lives in rural areas. So naturally they would have a large interest in the consideration of any national health program.

The Assistant Secretary stressed the fact that rural areas have lagged behind cities in health and medical care progress, and that the natural advantages of country life therefore have been outweighed. The fact that there was a higher rejection rate from selective service examinations of farm youth corroborated these points.

(more)

Mr. Brannan declared that the most crying need in rural America is for doctors, dentists, and other health personnel. But he also emphasized that in the economically depressed sections of the country, hospital facilities would not solve the problem. Even with adequate hospitals, unless there was nation-wide health insurance, many people still would not have medical purchasing power.

* * *

CINNAMON'S BACK

The good word on the spice front is that cinnamon's back. The USDA has just announced that starting with the merry month of May, all quota restrictions will be off cinnamon.

During the war and until now, short supplies of this spice made it necessary to control its distribution under War Food Order 19. This order limited the size of inventory stocks that dealers could keep on hand and the amount of cinnamon that could be used in industry.

But now, we're getting increased supplies of cinnamon from China. It's arriving in the form of cassia (pronounced kasha) which is the bark of a tree belonging to the laurel family. Some cinnamon is also available from Ceylon under combined Food Board allocations.

Homemakers will welcome cinnamon because it fits in so nicely with their bread conservation. They won't have to worry about a shortage of spice for that cinnamon toast.

* * *

"MUST" MOVIES

Two movies you should have on your "must" list tell the famine story more vividly than anything that can be said in the present Food Emergency Campaign. The first film is called "Freedom and Famine", and the second is entitled "Suffer Little Children".

These real-life motion pictures showing the food conditions in starvation areas overseas are being used throughout the nation to rally Americans to the Food Conservation Program. If you get a chance to attend a screening, don't miss it, because these films will help you give your listeners a vivid description of actual conditions.

Despite the fact that the pictures were filmed before the food situation reached its present desperate stage, both films show the urgent need for raising, sharing, and shipping more food from the United States to help starving people overseas.

(more)

Pathé produced "Freedom and Famine" for the Government as the last of a series of war shorts. The basic theme of this picture is the importance of food in building peace and rehabilitating life shattered by the war. Human interest is specifically centered around the family of a minor French railway official. Audiences of American women will be particularly sympathetic to the scenes showing how the mother and daughter work almost full time at the job of finding the small amounts of food due them under rationing.

"Suffer Little Children", a Canadian Film Board production, is a moving film. It shows the work of UNRRA and various relief agencies with children in Greece and other liberated areas. Scene after scene documents the need for more food, medicine, clothing and other supplies in saving the children who must shape Europe's destiny.

One of the most poignant scenes shows two ragged youngsters digging with their hands in a section of the city that had been reduced to rubble. They come upon a pile of paper money, which, after a brief glance, they fling over their shoulders. Money doesn't mean anything in their lives. What they're after and eventually find is a crust of bread.

This typical incident leads up to the picture's climax in which the narrator states these are the future citizens who will face America in tomorrow's world. He implies that if we do not meet the challenge to share our food with these millions of hungry children, we may not meet as friends.

These films are especially suitable for use by educational, civic, and religious groups cooperating in the food conservation program. You can tell your listeners that prints of either film are available from any one of the two hundred film libraries cooperating with the USDA on distribution. These include State Agricultural Extension Service libraries, film services maintained by state universities, and a selected group of 16mm. educational film distributors. All available prints of the two subjects have been placed with these libraries and none are available from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

* * *

OF NUTS AND BUTTER

Hold on! Don't get excited by the title. It's peanuts" and "peanut butter" we have in mind. Peanuts are the kind of nut that's not a nut. They're a legume, like a pea or a bean. And the kind of butter we mean can be coaxed out of any variety of peanut, be it Spanish, Virginias or runners, or combination of these varieties.

For the butter-making process, first comes careful roasting...then blanching, from which the nuts emerge sans seed germs and skins...then grinding to just the right consistency. And lo, you have an indigenous food of the Americas...peanut butter, a paen of nutrition, plentiful and of reasonable price.

(continued)

So far this year better than 54 percent of the shelled peanuts have been used for making peanut butter. Which spells plenty of the golden colored stuff for the rest of the season.

Looking forward to next fall's harvest, the USDA "March intention to plant report" indicates an average of 3,759,000 acres devoted to peanuts. This acreage is about five percent less than last year, but there will still be ample supplies of peanut butter.

Higher peanut yields in the large-podded Virginia-Carolina Area are being encouraged by recommendation of a six-point program. This covers careful selection of seed peanuts; hand-shelling; treatment of seed; oil testing; fertilizing according to county agent's suggestions; and adequate dusting. Following this program will make for increased yields and improved quality.

Southeast weather has been most genial for peanut planting and germination. From north Texas come reports that demand for peanut seed continues good...heavier than usual for this early in the season.

But coming back to peanut butter, there is talk of putting Europe on more than a nodding acquaintance with this high protein American spread. True, a few Europeans learned about peanut butter from our G.I.'s, but the how-do-you-do was local in nature. One British housewife is reported to have said: "It smells good, but what do you do with it?" It has been suggested that peanut butter destined for Great Britain be labeled with spreading instructions.

* * *

LEST MILLIONS DIE

An entire broadcast day devoted to the Famine Emergency Campaign! That's what one local New York station recently accomplished. Realizing the importance of bringing to the public the need for even greater consumer cooperation to help get urgently needed food overseas, the theme of the day was "Lest Millions Die." Heading a roster of distinguished names who discussed the critical food situation in Europe and Asia, were such noted people as Director General of UNRRA LaGuardia, and Walter F. Straub, Director of the Emergency Food Program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Among other notables enlisted in this day-long rally for consumer support to help save millions from starvation were: James A. Farley; Oscar Lange; Polish Ambassador to the United States and United Nations delegate; Dr. Y.C. Yang, president of Suchow University, China; USDA's Courtney C. Brown, special assistant to Chester C. Davis, chairman of the President's Famine Emergency Committee; Harold Weston of Food for Freedom; Dr. Sirdar J.J. Singh, of India, and stage and screen stars including Ruth Hussey and Gertrude Lawrence.

You may find this example a suggestion for further promotion of the Famine Emergency Campaign in your own community. Perhaps you'll want to invite well-known persons, local dignitaries, and notable neighbors to lend their voice to your station's plea for an intensive local drive to save more food for overseas shipment ---"Lest Millions Die."

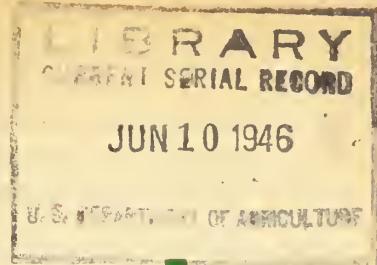
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FEATURE THESE

Following is a market-by-market summary of the fresh fruits and vegetables in plentiful supply during the current week. This information is based on latest reports by wire from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's market reporters. For daily developments during the week, phone your local market news office.

BOSTON	NEW YORK CITY	PHILADELPHIA
Artichokes	Greens:	Asparagus
Beets, topped	Broccoli-rabe	Cauliflower
Broccoli-rabe	Dandelion greens	Celery greens
Carrots	Kale	Grapefruit
Dandelion greens	Lettuce	Lettuce
Grapefruit	Spinach	Peas
Parsnips	Asparagus	Pineapple
Peas	Beets	Potatoes
Radishes	Cabbage	Radishes
Rhubarb	Carrots	Scallions
Spinach	Cauliflower	Spinach
Squash	Cucumbers	
Turnips	Grapefruit	
	Onions	
	Peas	
	Potatoes (old and new)	
	Rhubarb	
	Radishes	
	Scallions	
	Squash	
	Tomatoes	
WASHINGTON D.C.	PITTSBURGH	BALTIMORE
Cabbage	Asparagus	Cukes
Grapefruit	Cabbage	Kale
Lemons	Carrots	Peas
Onions	Cauliflower	Potatoes (old and new)
Oranges	Celery	Radishes
Potatoes	Lettuce	Spinach
Strawberries	Onions	Tomatoes
Tomatoes	Potatoes	Turnips
	Rhubarb	
	Spinach	
	Tomatoes	

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Radio Round-up

A weekly service for Directors of
Women's Radio Programs

May 10, 1946

- NEW ANGLES FOR MACARONI.....Page 2.....Some facts on 80% extraction macaroni and how the shipment of additional wheat abroad will affect production.
- PLEA FOR FOOD SHARING.....Page 5.....Chester Davis, Chairman of the Famine Emergency Committee, in a talk before the Institute for Education by Radio appeals to women broadcasters to stress need for conservation.
- CHEEDAR CHEESE SCIENCE.....Page 3.....How suggestions from USDA has stepped up volume production of high quality cheddar cheese.
- EGGS....INSIDE OUT.....Page 4.....Facts for homemakers who want to know how to buy and use eggs to the best advantage.
- FREEZING FOOD FACTS.....Page 5.....How to obtain an illustrated, 24 page booklet on frozen foods, "Home Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables."
- A PROBLEM OF WEIGHT.....Page 2.....Some suggestions on gaining a slim figure with an eye to caloric intake.
- GRAPEFRUIT MERRY-GO-ROUND.....Page 6.....A few ideas on how grapefruit can fit into everyday menus.

NEW ANGLES FOR MACARONI

Now that millers can distribute only 75 percent of the flour they did in the corresponding month last year....as an emergency measure to get more wheat abroad...there have been some questions as to what the macaroni supply will be. Actually, from now until August when our new crop of durum wheat is available, you'll notice more than a 25 percent cut in these products from last year. This is not so much the result of the recent flour distribution order, but rather due to a small durum wheat crop in 1945.

As you know, our choicest macaroni products are made of durum wheat. This hard wheat variety is preferred because it gives a slightly yellow color to macaroni products and because it contains more protein or gluten than ordinary bread flour. The durum wheat is crushed into a coarse flour called semolina (sem-o-leen-a). Then the semolina is mixed with water and kneaded into a smooth dough which is forced under pressure through holes in a cylinder which gives the desired shapes...long tubes of macaroni, fine threads of vermicelli, macaroni shells or alphabet letters. Noodles can be made of semolina or ordinary wheat flour.

And there's another note on macaroni products at this time. The flour made from durum wheat must also be of 80 percent extraction like all other emergency flour. For that reason durum millers now produce a product consisting of semolina and part durum flour...to get 80 pounds of flour from each 100 pounds milled. However, tests have proved that the new macaroni products are not too changed. Cooking properties and flavor have not been materially affected although the color of the macaroni made under the emergency flour order is slightly tinged with grey.

A PROBLEM OF WEIGHT

The April 5th issue of Radio Round-Up listed some weight reducing suggestions in key with the Famine Emergency Campaign. In case you missed them, here's a brief review of the diet recommendations put out by the USDA Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

If you weigh as much as 15 pounds more than average, now is the time to reduce. But do not reduce except under a physician's guidance, if you are under 20 years of age, or are a young mother, or have organic complications.

Eat very little of the grain foods...bread, rolls, crackers, cereals, macaroni, pies, cakes and cookies. The best starting point would be the omission of rich desserts such as cake and pastry. By substituting fruits and custards, you can trim off 100 to 300 calories.

For every tablespoon of fat omitted, as in fried foods and salad dressings, you can cut another 100 calories.

On the positive side, eat plenty of fruits and vegetables regularly, including potatoes. For vitamin B safety choose often from seed-type vegetables such as peas, lima beans and corn. Use plenty of protein foods such as milk, eggs and poultry. Of course, the overweight person shouldn't substitute an equal calorie total for the grainfoods he is omitting if he wishes to lose pounds.

(Continued on Page 3)

The food specialists also point out the underweight person can get into the nation's drive to conserve food and fight famine. However if you are more than 10 pounds underweight, you must not lower the caloric intake or try the low caloric meals. If you plan to eat less grain foods and fat, then you must eat more generously of other foods especially milk, eggs, meat fruits and potatoes and other vegetables.

CHEESE SCIENCE

As a result of U.S. Department of Agriculture research on the manufacture of cheddar cheese before the war, many cheese makers stepped up volume production of high quality cheddar when the war increased the demand for this nutritious food.

It used to be that cheddar cheesemaking was based on the skill and judgment of the individual cheesemaker. The individual had to make allowances for all sorts of variations...variations in the milk from one season to another...whether the milk was off quality in any way...whether to add a little or a lot of "starter" (the bacterial agent which causes milk to sour). He also had to know how to vary the time of the different steps in cheese making...such as when to add the rennet which coagulates the milk, when to cut the curd and how long and at what temperature the curd should be cooked to develop a firm bodied cheese. You can see then that the quality of the cheese was not always uniform since it varied with the experience of the cheesemaker.

During the war the government asked for a huge increase in the production of American cheddar cheese for our Armed Forces and for our Allies. The dairy industry was soon confronted with a trouble-some surplus of low-grade cheese since only the higher grades which would withstand long storage and shipment were bought by the government. It was then that the USDA Bureau of Dairy Industry research was given wider use. The method changed cheddar cheese making from an art to a science.

The Bureau's research showed that almost any cheese factory could improve the average quality of its output simply by following a precise formula. First, all the milk is graded for quality. Then the milk is pasteurized so the cheesemaker can follow manufacturing processes more exactly. In using raw milk, the cheesemaker had no way of knowing the bacteria content of the milk. With pasteurized milk he starts with a product more or less free from the disturbing influence of undesirable bacteria and can add an active and vigorous starter of the right kind. Then each of the cheese making operations is timed to the minute so a uniform product can always be assured.

The Bureau of Dairy Industry held educational demonstrations among producers in the early years of the war. Specialists with mobile trailer laboratories even went from factory to factory working directly with cheesemakers. Factories that are using the Bureau's methods in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Oregon, Washington and Tennessee are now making mostly No. 1 cheese. Take 11 Minnesota cheese factories on which records are available. Before they adopted the method, they were turning out about 25 percent No. 1 cheese. After they had adopted the new method they increased the proportion of No. 1 cheese to 90 percent.

Cheddar cheese production was almost doubled during the war and while the supply is still short of the great demand for it, research has enabled consumers to obtain a greater share of No. 1 cheese.

EGGS...INSIDE OUT

Eggs are in springtime abundance and by using more of them now, Americans add protein to their diets and permit more meat for shipment abroad. Here are some outside-inside-the-shell facts for homemakers who want to score an advantage when buying and using this familiar food.

The white or brown color of the shell has no bearing on the food value of the egg. Scientists in the U.S. Department of Agriculture also say that the color of the shell makes no difference on quality or flavor of the egg inside. The shell color is due to the breed of hen. Another false belief is that the deep orange color in an egg yolk means more vitamin A than a pale yellow. The yellow corn and green feed in a hen's diet are good sources of vitamin A and they tend to give the yolks that deep color. But a hen's diet low in these feeds but supplemented by fish liver oil may result in pale yellow yolks with just as much or more vitamin A.

If you go for egg quizzes, there's the question: is a newly laid egg always a fresh egg? The answer is "no." A newly laid egg that is not cooled quickly and handled carefully may lose its fresh qualities within a day or two. On the other hand, an egg that is given right care and storage immediately after it is collected may keep its fresh qualities even after several months. And if you want a test for the fresh quality of an egg...well, a high rounded yolk and firm, upstanding white are signs of freshness. As an egg loses freshness, the yolk flattens out and the white becomes watery. To prevent eggs from deteriorating, keep them at a temperature between 32 and 45 degrees. And if there is dirt on the shell, wipe it off with a dry rough cloth. Washing the shell removes the protective film or "bloom" which helps keep bacteria and odors from getting through the porous shell.

From a food value standpoint, eggs provide protein in the top class with foods like meat and milk for building and repairing body tissues. They also provide iron for red blood cells, phosphorus, and some other minerals and such vitamins as A and D and the B vitamins...thiamin, riboflavin and niacin. Since high heat toughens protein, the success secret of egg dishes is to use low to moderate temperatures. That rule applies to hard cooked eggs too...they're at their best "simmered" for 25 to 30 minutes.

Now for some tips as to when medium and small-sized eggs are as economical or cheaper than large eggs. Medium eggs (which average 21 ounces to the dozen) are as economical as large eggs (average 24 ounces to the dozen) of the same grade if they are at least one-eighth cheaper. For example, if large eggs were selling for 48 cents a dozen and medium eggs of the same grade were selling at 42 cents a dozen, you would be paying about the same per ounce of "egg meat." Of course if the medium sized eggs were more than an eighth cheaper, they would be more economical buy than the large size. Small eggs must average 18 ounces per dozen; so they are as economical as large eggs of the same grade if they are one-fourth cheaper.

PLEA FOR FOOD SHARING

At the Instituto for Education by Radio in Columbus, Ohio, May 4, Chester Davis, Chairman of the Famine Emergency Committee, made a plea to all women broadcasters to continue to point up the need for national food production and conservation as long as famine threatens the world.

He said if farmers deliver 110 million bushels of wheat in time to get it on ships before July 1, we will have met export goals. He pointed out that if we send this amount...combined with what has been shipped the first four months of the year...we shall have to deny ourselves rigorously here at home. "In the next two months we shall have the shortest supplies of flour and bread and other wheat products that we have seen in many years.

"In the interest of equitable distribution among all our people, those who can go easy on wheat products must do so. Heavy workers, low income families, growing children ought to have the first call on the limited supply. In good conscience, all of us whose incomes permit our making use of other foods in place of wheat products, and whose physical exertion in our daily work is light enough that we do not need to eat heavily of cereals for energy from now on will forego our accustomed amounts."

Mr. Davis also discussed why bread wouldn't be rationed in this present period of meeting our export goals. "The wheat problem in these famine months is being handled so as to make sure that we get the wheat and flour on ships headed to the hungry lands. The government is buying wheat for export. The government has limited the deliveries of flour from the mills into domestic trade.

"The government has limited inventories of wheat and flour. All these measures are intended to procure the wheat and flour to ship abroad. As and if they work, the domestic supply is reduced. This reduction in supply will continue only for a matter of weeks under the present orders. If that is the limit of the operation, there is not time to install ticket rationing to consumers so we will have to share voluntarily."

FREEZING FOOD FACTS

Frozen foods are no longer a novelty, but the technique for freezing foods at home is still a young science. To tell the latest how-to-do-it, is an illustrated, 24-page booklet just released by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. The booklet, "Home Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables" gives step by step instructions on how to seal different types of containers, how to sweeten fruits and prevent them from darkening...how long to scald vegetables. There's also a special section giving the man of the house directions for constructing simple home-made equipment that makes it easier to fill and seal the frozen food containers.

Free single copies of the booklet, "Home Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables" (No. AIS-48) may be had by writing the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

GRAPEFRUIT MERRY-GO-ROUND

Grapefruit can cut capers all around the menu. It can start or it can finish a meal and do a good job, and just to prove it to you...here's how...

Appetizers:

Slices of grapefruit topped with mashed avocado moistened with grapefruit juice and a hint of mustard.

Prepared grapefruit halves topped with crushed after dinner mints, or chopped fresh mint leaves.

Grapefruit halves, centers filled with crab or shrimp and topped with French Dressing.

Salads:

Grapefruit with avocado; or crab or shrimp; or dates. French or boiled dressing as desired. Grapefruit and lime gelatin mold.

Desserts:

Grapefruit chiffon pie (replace lemon with grapefruit juice). A corn-flake crust is in keeping with the wheat saving program. Grapefruit sherbet (a hint of mint extract may be added plus a little green coloring).

Miscellaneous

Candied grapefruit peel dipped in chocolate. Grapefruit marmalade or jelly made with prepared pectins. Grapefruit juice in French dressing instead of lemon or vinegar.

POTATO PRANKS

The potato is in the limelight, the center of the stage so to speak, and today we are placing the spot on cooked potatoes. It's a smart idea to cook quite a few with their jackets on and store in the refrigerator for further consideration. And take notice of some of these suggestions:

Potato salad - Marinate cubed or sliced potatoes in dressing while still hot. They cooperate better this way.

Au Gratin - Mix a neat cheese sauce and toss in a little pimiento and green pepper for color accessories. Mix with potato and bacon.

Hash brown - Chop fine with knife, insinuate a little onion and surprise with some green pepper and fry gently in bacon or sausage drippings. Turn over at least once.

Simplicity - Pour milk into bacon fat and heat to boiling. Add chopped potatoes slowly and toss until milk disappears. Season and add cheese if desired. Serve with confidence.

DOWAGER HENS

White leghorn hens who have lost some of their youthfulness are now coming into the market in abundance. This is a direct result of the culling program now in effect to eliminate hens that are past their prime as layers. Back of this culling plan is the desire to conserve grain for human use abroad, the need to obtain maximum egg production with minimum food, and the wish to help the farmer produce at less cost.

All of this gives the homemaker a new job...that of using elderly white leghorn hens to the best advantage. After simmering, and this doesn't mean boiling, the hen starts in on all kinds of adventures. Here's one. Cook until very tender, remove from the bones, combine with a mixture of 1 tablespoon of unflavored gelatin to each pint of stock, and chill. Sneak in a little red pimiento if you like it. Serve at your party luncheon with confidence.

Or, you might steam the ancient hen until tender, stuff with cornbread dressing, brush well with fat, and roast for 45 minutes until nicely browned. Baste from time to time with some of the broth mixed with additional fat. That's one way of having a roast chicken with much less strain on your budget.

You can also have fried chicken without using young and tender fryers. Steam a slightly ancient hen until tender, dip in flour or batter, and then fry gently until golden brown. Add the stock to the drippings in the frying pan for your gravy and serve with plenty of fluffy white potatoes.

Of course, if you are planning to use an old hen in any of the ways suggested, remember not to cook in too much water, just barely enough to keep from burning for otherwise much of the flavor goes into the gravy. And don't forget too that a chicken becomes tough, dry, and stringy if submitted to too much heat, so keep the fire low, and the chicken will cooperate.

DON'T FIGURE ON RICE

In other days we have stressed using rice as a substitute for potatoes and other cereal grains, but not today. The rice situation is serious. There are only 581,600 tons of rice on hand to meet the demand of 2,100,000 tons. Seems there have been some crop failures to add to the general famine situation. So, forget about rice rings, Spanish rice and rice puddings for the time being and switch to potatoes, barley or Indian pudding.

HOW ABOUT BUTTER?

Remember? We used to spread a thick layer of butter on bread and even suggest that butter the size of a walnut be used for seasoning a small dish of vegetables. Now it's a fortunate day when your dealer says, "Would you like a cube?" Butter sales in the Western states for the week ending May 2 increased 7 percent but, to look at the gloomy side of the picture, were still 34 percent below the same week last year. So, we'll have to wait a little longer for an asparagus swimming in butter.

PACIFIC MARKET PANORAMALos Angeles

BEST FRUIT BUYS.....Avocados (slightly lower), grapefruit
 IN MODERATE SUPPLY.....Oranges (ceiling), lemons
 IN LIGHT SUPPLY.....Cherries (ceiling), strawberries (high), blackberries (high), storage apples (ceiling), limes (high), pineapples (high), bananas, tangerines, loquats (high)
 BEST VEGETABLE BUYS.....Lettuce (low priced), Texas and Coachella new crop onions (lower), celery (cheap), new potatoes (lower), tomatoes (lower), cabbage (lower), artichokes (lower), bunched vegetables, spinach (higher)
 IN MODERATE SUPPLY.....Peas (slightly higher), squash (slightly higher), asparagus (slightly higher), carrots
 IN LIGHT SUPPLY.....Old crop Idaho Russet potatoes (higher), Texas and Coachella corn (high), Florida and San Diego new crop cucumbers (high), eggplant (high), peppers (higher), sweet potatoes, beans (ceiling), broccoli, mushrooms, endive, romaine, rhubarb, napa, garlic, rutabagas, parsnips, okra (high)

San Francisco

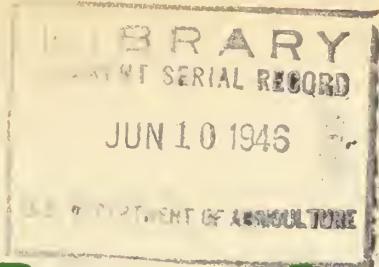
BEST FRUIT BUYS.....Grapefruit
 IN MODERATE SUPPLY.....Oranges, strawberries
 IN LIGHT SUPPLY.....Early cherries
 BEST VEGETABLE BUYS.....Artichokes, asparagus, lettuce, peas, potatoes, spinach, squash, new potatoes, onions (Texas), Italian and Summer squash
 IN MODERATE SUPPLY.....Cabbage, cauliflower, celery, onions, tomatoes (below ceiling), green corn (lower)
 IN LIGHT SUPPLY.....Red onions, eggplant, snap beans, sweet potatoes (slightly higher)

Portland

BEST FRUIT BUYS.....Grapefruit
 IN MODERATE SUPPLY.....Florida oranges, avocados
 IN LIGHT SUPPLY.....Strawberries
 BEST VEGETABLE BUYS.....Asparagus, lettuce, celery, cabbage, new potatoes, peas, green and dry onions, radishes, artichokes (lower), bunched carrots, cauliflower
 IN MODERATE SUPPLY.....Spinach (lower), hothouse cucumbers

Seattle

BEST FRUIT BUYS.....Grapefruit, avocados
 IN MODERATE SUPPLY.....Oranges, lemons, (both higher)
 IN LIGHT SUPPLY.....Apples (ceiling), California strawberries (high), Cuban pineapples (high)
 BEST VEGETABLE BUYS.....Green onions, radishes, tomatoes (lower), celery (lower), broccoli (lower), rhubarb, green peas, California new potatoes, old crop Russet potatoes, Texas dry onions (below ceiling), artichokes (lower)
 IN MODERATE SUPPLY.....Lettuce, cucumbers, cabbage, bunched carrots, cauliflower, asparagus, spinach, soft squash
 IN LIGHT SUPPLY.....Texas corn, spinach (higher), eggplant, peppers



Radio Round-up

A weekly service for Directors of
Women's Radio Programs

May 17, 1946

BREAD FIRST....THEN MEAT.....Page 2....The results to be expected from new grain conservation programs.

FOOD VS. FUEL.....Page 2....Statistics on how many people an acre of various crops will feed.

CROP CONSIDERATION.....Page 3....Resume of May 1st crop report.

THE CALORIE COUNT.....Page 3....Counting calories to help feed others.

SHARING A LOAF.....Page 4....Cutting down the weight of bread and pastries by 10 percent.

FEC AND EFC.....Page 4....Definitions and duties.

THE WHEAT FUTURE.....Page 5....Continued wheat restrictions will be necessary.

COOPERATION FOR CONSERVATION....Page 6....Dr. Dennis A. Fitzgerald of USDA reports on world food situation survey, with suggestions for our cooperation.

V-GARDEN REMINDER.....Page 6....A garden plan to produce as much as possible for as long as possible.

VIA THE TOMATO VINE.....Page 7....Tomato production with prospects for the future.

PACIFIC MARKET PANORAMA.....Page 8....What's on the fruit and vegetable market this week.

Room 609
821 Market Street
San Francisco, Calif.

BREAD FIRST...THEN MEAT

Since several times as many people can be fed directly with grain as can be fed if the grain is converted into meat, poultry and eggs, our country's choice obviously must be in favor of people. The need abroad for more of our wheat, corn, oats and barley for direct consumption and less for livestock feed here means that we can not maintain our livestock at present high levels.

As a result of grain conservation programs now in effect, especially the recent increase in price ceilings, there will be less pork, smaller production of poultry and eggs and less top grade beef next year. However, the total supply of these foods is expected to be above the pre-war levels.

To make more grain available for human consumption in famine areas, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recently announced a decrease in the 1946 fall pig production goal...a cut of 10 percent from the number produced in the fall of 1945. The Department is also continuing to point out the need for marketing hogs at lighter weight....from the present heavier-than-average weight of nearly 250 pounds, to 225 pounds or less. It's expected then that increasing numbers of hogs will be coming to market somewhat earlier than usual and at lighter weights during the next two or three months. And since the number of sows for fall farrowing will be smaller, there should be somewhat increased marketing of sows during the summer months. This speeded up marketing of hogs at lighter weights should mean a larger supply of pork during the next two months than in the same period last year.

And if you're wondering about beef supplies. We may not see much change from the present supply for the next couple of months. Next fall, though, it may be necessary for producers to market large numbers of beef cattle with little or no grain feeding. However, cattle numbers at the beginning of this year were at near record levels and cattle marketings will continue at a high rate. But there will be some sacrifice in the "finish" or grade because of the expected reduction in numbers that go on grain feeding.

FOOD VS FEED

Apropos of the story "Bread First...Then Meat," in this issue of Radio Round-Up, here are some interesting figures compiled at Iowa State College which show why farmers are being asked to cut down on livestock feeding.

When it's used as human food, one acre of wheat feeds 10 people for 52 days; one acre of corn feeds 10 people 51 days; one acre of soybeans feeds 10 people 28 days.

When turned into animal products, one acre of feed crops to milk cows feeds 10 people 15 days; one acre of crops fed to hogs feeds 10 people 15 days; one acre of feed crops to steers feeds 10 people 5 days.

CROP CONSIDERATION

For the record, here's a brief resume of the May 1st crop report, issued by USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics just too late for inclusion in last week's Round-Up.

One important fact to note, in view of the world shortage of wheat, is that winter wheat prospects are lower than they were on April 1st, by some 88 million bushels, about 11 percent. This is due largely to a continuing lack in soil moisture. The expected production, as of May 1st, is more than 742 million bushels. This, if realized, will be one of the largest wheat crops on record, and is approximately the same as the forecast of last December. Another important food grain, rye, is expected to yield at an average rate, but the acreage for harvest is one of the smallest on record.

In contrast to this, the spring truck crops are expected to be one-sixth higher than the record production of last spring. Production of both early and late spring potatoes is at record high levels. And the hay crop, while it isn't expected to reach a record total, will have the benefit of a big carry-over. This is likely to furnish a supply that's nearly the largest known.

Going back to the first crop considered, wheat...the change in the prospects for this crop during the period of just one month should make it clear how dependent we are for our food supplies on weather conditions. The importance of stressing careful use of food for many months to come cannot be over-emphasized.

THE CALORIE COUNT

Here are some facts about calories which may help make your listeners even more calorie-conscious than they are now. That phrase used to be applied almost exclusively to those who were concerned with their weight. Now, however, it has a far deeper significance, and the degree of our calorie-consciousness will affect our ability to do our share in helping to feed the starving people of other countries.

For instance...Sir Arthur Salter, the British economist, said recently: "1,000 calories daily is too much to let you die quickly, and too little to let you live long."

And here's a thought to present to your listeners: In this country we ordinarily regard a daily calorie-intake of 2500 necessary for an average-sized man who is a desk worker. This is 2 1/2 times the calorie-count of famine sufferers in many parts of the world...people of whom far greater activity is expected and needed. And, to give a definite picture of the amount of food which equals 1000 calories, here's a list, compiled by the Home Economists of USDA. Each item equals approximately 100 calories in value: 1 large orange, 3 large prunes, 1 thick slice of bread, 1 medium potato, 1-inch cube of butter or margarine, 1-ounce serving of dry cereal, 2/3 cup of milk, 2 slices cooked bacon, 1 1/3 eggs, and about 5 teaspoons of sugar.

The Food Specialists of USDA also point out that the foods which pack the most calories are the starches, fats and sweets...the very items now in shortest supply. Therefore, these are the obvious classifications in which to do our most careful calorie-counting.

SHARING A LOAF

Forty states...which make up about 90 percent of the U.S. population...are now permitting bakers to reduce the weight of their bread, cakes and other products by 10 percent as a means to conserve wheat.

This action on the part of almost four thousand wholesale bakers developed after a meeting of food industry representatives two months ago in Washington. The Secretary of Agriculture called the meeting in order to get industry recommendations on ways and means to conserve wheat and bakery products. The bakers said they would be happy to reduce the weight of their products wherever feasible. That is, if state laws and mechanical equipment permitted such a reduction.

The Office of Price Administration recognized that a decrease in production meant an increase in cost of bakery products, and that many bakers operating at a break-even or small profit basis would be reluctant to incur the losses. Also the only saving bakers get in making a weight reduction is in raw materials, and 10 percent of the cost of raw materials in bread is such a small fractional amount that it couldn't be recognized as a price reduction. So OPA permitted bakers to hold prices on bread and bread-type rolls at the existing level if the weight reduction was not more than 10 percent. It has been estimated that only about one-fifth of a cent in additional profit has accrued to the advantage of the baker in this bread weight reduction action. Since the cost of raw materials for baked sweet goods, such as pies and cakes, is considerably higher than for bread, OPA is able to figure savings to bakers in round cents when a weight reduction is made, and OPA can provide for uniform price reductions at retail levels.

Thirty-two states waived their weight or labelling laws in order to permit the 10 percent reduction. Eight states have no laws governing the weight of bakery products. Eight others, and the District of Columbia, have not yet waived laws preventing such a cut. By the very lack of complaint, it has been assumed that consumers are heartily in favor of this wheat sharing measure.

FEC AND EFC

In case you're confused about these two sets of initials, used frequently in connection with the Food Conservation Program, here's a definition.

FEC is the Famine Emergency Committee of USDA, a group appointed by the President, with Herbert Hoover as Honorary Chairman. The committee is working to bring about, by every means possible, greater conservation of food. Its functions are advisory and informational. The mayors of more than 7,000 cities and towns have been asked to form local committees to assist with this work. Local famine emergency committees will look to the Office of Emergency Food Programs and to the state and county emergency food program directors of USDA for guidance.

EFC is the Emergency Food Collection, of which Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace is national chairman. This organization, formed on behalf of UNRRA, has the object of receiving gifts of food and cash for famine sufferers overseas. Local committees will receive their direction from the Emergency Food Collection, 100 Maiden Lane, New York, New York.

THE WHEAT FUTURE

Robert H. Shields, Administrator of USDA's Production and Marketing Administration, and President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, spoke before the annual convention of the Millers' National Federation in Chicago a few days ago. In his talk, Mr. Shields emphasized the necessity for continuing government restrictions on the use of wheat.

First outlining the world wheat situation, and the actions taken by USDA, under presidential directives, to meet the emergency, Mr. Shields stated that it is apparent some program of control and regulation will have to be continued, little as we like it. He gave an outline of a tentative wheat program for 1946-47. The result, it is hoped, will be the reduction of wheat consumption for food in the U.S. to 450 million bushels in the year beginning July 1. This year's consumption will total about 500 million bushels. At the same time, it should be noted that not more than 250 million bushels of wheat will be available for export to famine areas in that period, as against the current year's exports of more than 350 million.

This program would continue limitation on the use of flour and wheat products by the people of this country, continuation of the 80 percent extraction rate for flour, and of the prohibition of the use of wheat and whole products in the manufacture of beer and alcohol. Also, further limitations would be placed on the use of wheat by feed manufacturers, as soon as the general feed grain situation improves sufficiently.

Millers would be required to limit the amount of flour they mill for domestic use to 25 percent of the amount distributed for domestic use in the corresponding months of 1945. The current limitation to 75 percent would be raised on July 1 by an amendment to War Food Order 144.

Another amendment to WFO 144 would require wheat growers to sell at least half of all the wheat they deliver to an elevator, instead of having all of it held in storage. And in turn, half of the wheat purchased by country elevator operators and other commercial buyers would be set-aside for sale to the Commodity Credit Corporation. This would enable the government to take wheat from the 1946 crop to cover the 250 million bushel export requirements.

DID YOU KNOW?

That it is estimated that one slice out of every loaf of bread baked every day goes into the garbage can. That's 5 percent of our bread.

That if each family throws away a slice or two of bread a week, it totals many million loaves, and too many families throw away far more than this.

That each million tons of wheat we ship between now and this autumn's harvest means bread for 20 million people during that time. We have promised 6 million tons which will be the difference between life and starvation to 120 million human beings.

COOPERATION FOR CONSERVATION

Dr. Dennis A. Fitzgerald of USDA's Requirements and Allocations Branch has just returned from the 35,000 mile trip with Herbert Hoover, taken, as you know, for the purpose of surveying the world food situation. You've doubtless heard Mr. Hoover's comments on this survey and have noted that he expressed himself as pleased with the general cooperation the public is giving to various voluntary food-saving programs. Dr. Fitzgerald points out that this cooperation, particularly on the part of the homemaker, is of first importance, since more food is consumed in the home than anywhere else.

Dr. Fitzgerald also agrees with the recent statement of the Famine Emergency Committee regarding the relative importance of actions designed to aid the hungry people of the world. The committee listed these efforts in the following order:

- first, saving of wheat, fats and oils;
- second, gifts of money;
- third, contribution of canned foods.

In this connection, Dr. Fitzgerald points out that canned goods contributed should be chosen carefully for their value in the diet. He specifies canned meat, fish, baked beans and milk as the most important items for shipment overseas.

Another angle of the food-saving campaign mentioned by Dr. Fitzgerald is that of restaurant cooperation. He said that while many restaurants have adopted real food-conservation practices, a few are lagging behind. He spoke particularly of the custom of serving three slices of toast at breakfast, which some restaurants still follow. Others continue to place large plates of bread and rolls on the table, a tacit invitation to diners to eat more than they really need. Broadcasters who have restaurant accounts can do some missionary work along this line by suggesting conservation methods to them. Restaurant patrons themselves can help by instructing the waiter to serve no bread at all, if none is desired....or to serve one roll only.

V-GARDEN REMINDER

Have you talked about Victory Gardens lately? They're going to have an important place in the food picture in months to come, and in some parts of the country, they're still in the planning stage, due to weather conditions. It still isn't too late to gain more recruits to the garden campaign, and you'll find considerable information in recent issues of Radio Round-Up which should be helpful to you. In the issue of April 5th, for instance, the subject of successive plantings is discussed. This is particularly important this year, when every garden should be made to produce as much food as possible for as long a time as possible. By making a careful plan for his garden, and following each early maturing crop with some other, the gardener can keep his ground producing for many months.

(Continued on Page 7)

A garden plan also helps the lady of the house to plan her homecanning and preserving to best advantage. If vegetable crops follow each other in an orderly procession throughout the summer, she can spread her activities over a longer period of time and avoid the terrific rush which sometimes occurs. And in this connection, suggest to your women listeners that they do not delay about getting in canning supplies...pressure canners, jars, and closures.

And here's a warning from the garden specialists of the Department of Agriculture which you might like to pass along to the inexperienced gardeners. A garden requires some care...or at least it should be looked over...almost every day. It isn't enough just to plant the seeds and wait for them to come up. The new plants require protection from insects or attacks of disease, weeds and grass must be kept down and watering must be regular during dry seasons. It's well to remind gardeners that a small area well tended can yield much more than a garden that's too large to receive the proper amount of care.

VIA THE TOMATO VINE

Tomatoes for most of the country are now coming from the lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas. However, there are still a few shipments from Florida, and California is taking care of some markets on the West coast.

This year the Rio Grande Valley in Texas has 72 thousand acres planted in tomatoes. This is an increase over last year's high acreage, and quite a gain when you know that the 1935-44 average acreage was under 20 thousand acres. And the late spring crop from the northern part of Texas will not start moving in volume until after the first of June.

Although tomatoes are grown in just about every state in the nation, there are only a few states that ship fresh tomatoes long distances. Texas leads in shipping the bulk of our early crop tomatoes, with Florida, California, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia and Louisiana other important producing areas.

Tomatoes that are to be sent long distances are usually picked at a mature green and ripen in transit or in warehouses at their destination. Usually a wholesaler repacks the tomatoes, often packing them in one pound cartons.

At any rate, the increased supplies of this vegetable in the last few weeks....with the promise of continued ample supplies....have brought down the price at the retail level, and fresh tomatoes should appear more frequently now on the salad plate.

PAGING NEW POTATOES

Look what's coming, in fact they are here.....early white potatoes in abundance. These longish, white potatoes are arriving just in time to help us send more grain overseas and they are in the markets just waiting to be used in place of cereal foods.

PACIFIC MARKET PANORAMALos Angeles

FRUIT IN MODERATE SUPPLY.....Strawberries (high), oranges (ceiling), lemons (slightly higher), grapefruit (slightly higher)
 IN LIGHT SUPPLY.....Apples (ceiling), limes (high), apricots (high), bananas (high), loquats (high), blackberries (high), youngberries (high), cantaloups (ceiling), Mexican watermelons (high), cherries (high), Hawaiian & Cuban pineapples (high)

BEST VEGETABLE BUYS.....Cabbage, celery, Coachella Valley & Texas new crop onions, Italian and summer squash (cheap), Imperial & Coachella Valley tomatoes, romaine (cheap)

IN MODERATE SUPPLY.....Lettuce (higher), Kern County new crop potatoes (slightly higher), bunched vegetables, artichokes, peas

IN LIGHT SUPPLY.....Idaho old crop Russet potatoes (higher), asparagus (higher), leeks (high), corn (high), cucumbers (high), carrots (slightly higher), beans (ceiling), broccoli (slightly lower), cauliflower (slightly higher), eggplant (high), peppers (high), sweet potatoes (ceiling), parsnips, rutabagas, rhubarb, endive, garlic (high), mushrooms (high), okra (high)

San Francisco

BEST FRUIT BUYS.....Grapefruit
 IN MODERATE SUPPLY.....Oranges, cherries
 IN LIGHT SUPPLY.....Avocados (slightly higher), Imperial Valley cantaloups, Mexican watermelons.

BEST VEGETABLE BUYS.....Kern County new potatoes, soft squash, artichokes, asparagus, celery, peas, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, onions, spinach, tomatoes

IN MODERATE SUPPLY.....Old potatoes
 IN LIGHT SUPPLY.....Corn (high), cucumbers (high), eggplant (high), beans (ceiling)

Portland

FRUIT IN MODERATE SUPPLY.....California oranges, grapefruit
 IN LIGHT SUPPLY.....Strawberries, apples (scarce).
 BEST VEGETABLE BUYS.....Asparagus, spinach (lower)
 IN MODERATE SUPPLY.....Cucumbers, peas
 IN LIGHT SUPPLY.....Radishes, Texas & California corn (high)

Seattle

BEST FRUIT BUYS.....Avocados, grapefruit
 IN MODERATE SUPPLY.....Lemons, oranges
 IN LIGHT SUPPLY.....Apples (ceiling), California and Kennewick District strawberries (high)

BEST VEGETABLE BUYS.....Asparagus, cabbage, cucumbers, green corn (all lower) dry onions, spinach, tomatoes
 IN MODERATE SUPPLY.....Broccoli, bunched carrots, peppers, eggplant, old crop potatoes, rhubarb, green onions, radishes
 IN LIGHT SUPPLY.....Cauliflower, celery, lettuce, green peas, California new potatoes, soft squash



Radio Round-up

A weekly service for Directors of
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May 24, 1946

WHAT'S INSIDE

POTATO FEATURE.....	overseas shipment too costly	Page 2
HOOVER ON CALORIES AND CHILDREN....	famine hardest on youngsters....	Page 2
MENU MEMO.....	plan on plentifuls	Page 3
GARDENING FOR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.....	and food	Page 4
BOMB DANGER	check labels of DDT aerosols	Page 5
MAKE 'EM LAST.....	keep appliance working	Page 5
FAO LOOKS AHEAD.....	what took place in Washington	Page 6
PLUGGING POTATOES....	N.Y. meeting sets the stage	Page 7
FEATURE THESE..	plentiful fruits and vegetables in N.E. area	Page 8



U. S. Department of Agriculture

Production and Marketing Administration
Information Service
150 Broadway
New York 7, N. Y.

POTATO FEATURE

Abundant supplies of new crop potatoes are moving from California and the southern states...6 thousand carloads by rail...plus an unknown quantity by truck...for the week ending May 18! That's over a thousand cars a day for a six-day period! And potatoes are a most acceptable food alternate for the wheat we can ship abroad more safely and economically.

The Government has not bought many new potatoes under the price support program. So far this season, regular markets have been able to absorb supplies at support prices or better. What small surpluses have been purchased by the Government have gone to school lunch programs and institutions, and a minor portion to non-food outlets such as distillation.

A great many people have asked why...now that potatoes are bountiful ...more are not dehydrated or manufactured into flour for shipment abroad. The reason for not dehydrating more potatoes is largely a matter of expense. Our Government is buying no food for shipment abroad except for countries supplied by UNRRA, and the funds for this agency are too limited to purchase a comparatively expensive food such as dehydrated potatoes. The same answer applies to foreign countries making food purchases here... They want the best food value possible for every dollar they spend. It takes 8 pounds of raw potatoes to make one pound of the dehydrated product, and one pound of the dried product reconstituted makes about $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. When you figure the purchase price of the vegetable, the processing and packaging costs, and the difference in weight from the fresh and reconstituted product, you see the expense items add up.

As for potato flour...at present only three mills in the United States make potato flour. The total output of these plants is very small, for normally the only demand for this product is from commercial bakers who combine potato and wheat flour in certain types of bread. Any substantial increase in production of potato flour is limited by the very lack of mechanical equipment at this time.

* * *

HOOVER ON CALORIES AND CHILDREN

No doubt many of you heard the report Herbert Hoover made by radio on his recent swing through the famine areas of the world, in which he covered 25 countries in all. Two or three points he made are especially worth repeating, however, because they offer urgent reasons for prompt and continuing food conservation...excellent program material, if you haven't used them already.

Speaking of the "calorie yardstick", Mr. Hoover stated that there are about 300 million people who will be reduced to a 900 calorie level daily if they receive no more relief...and that's assuming that their own remaining resources can be evenly distributed. This, he pointed out, brings about slow death, and is less than the Nazis gave their prisoners at Buchenwald and Belsen.

Mr. Hoover said that his food mission measured the needs of each nation on a drastic caloric basis such as would pull them through, prevent mass starvation, and maintain order and economic life. This brought them

to a bedrock figure of from 1,500 to 1,800 calories. The 1,500 calorie bottom level, however, is, in his words, dreadfully hard on children. He stated that this low-calorie diet is as much as 85 percent bread, and the balance a little fat, sugar and vegetables...enough to pull adults through, but not adapted to children. Mr. Hoover said that the annual infant mortality rate is up to 200 per 1,000 among children under one year old in many cities. He warned that there are from 20 to 30 million physically subnormal children on the continent. He admitted that the same could be said of tens of millions of children in Asia, where many millions have been falling far short of full life for years. He pointed out, too, that these children are harder to reach and help, because of age-old rooted customs. In his own dramatic words: "Civilization marches forward upon the feet of healthy children. It is not too late to stop this most costly retreat and its debacle of endless evil."

MENU MEMO

Are you making menu suggestions to your listeners these days? Meal-planning, still vitally important, presents almost more of a problem now than it did during war-time food rationing. Since the production and distribution of many types of food varies throughout the country, it is extremely difficult to plan menus suitable for all areas. By checking on local and regional food supplies, such as the weekly plentiful list under "Feature These", broadcasters in every part of the country can present menu ideas that will be of real value to homemakers. The suggestions of the Famine Emergency Committee should be followed regarding the conservation of wheat products and of fats and oils.

In his radio report to the nation on world-wide famine conditions, Herbert Hoover said that calories are the yardstick of hunger, of starvation, of famine, and finally death. This is necessarily true in countries where food supplies are very low. People in these areas have the daily task of trying to get food with enough calories to sustain life. In the United States, where by and large, there's a wide variety of food available, our meal planning should include, not just calories, but all the food values needed to safeguard good nutrition.

For instance, the nutrition specialists of USDA suggest that you stress the importance of such vegetables as potatoes, fresh lima beans, peas, corn and garden soybeans in planning cereal-saving meals. These add bulk to the meal, are good sources of starch for energy and contain the protective B vitamins, especially thiamine. Root vegetables, such as carrots, parsnips, and turnips, can also play a big part in cereal-saving meals. In combination with leafy greens, they provide vitamins and other nutrients commonly obtained from bread.

When it comes to the main course of dinner...the traditional meat course...there probably won't always be meat nowadays. In many sections of the country fish is very plentiful. The same is true of poultry, and in some areas of eggs. Cheese is now in better supply than it has been for several years, which provides a valuable protein food to be used in many ways. Be guided by your local or regional supply picture in planning this portion of the meal.

Incidentally, if you've heard the proposal that we Americans occasionally adopt a day's famine diet to give us a better idea of what many millions are suffering...be sure to carry out that idea in a helpful way. You see, in most famine-stricken areas, grain foods are literally the staff of life. For us to follow such a diet, even for demonstration purposes would mean an increase in the use of the very foods vitally needed for export. So if low-calorie demonstration meals are planned, be sure they are made up from locally abundant foods of the kind not wanted for shipment overseas.

Conservation by every one of us grownups is still considered generally to be of greatest value in the food-saving campaign. Quoting again from Mr. Hoover..."If we can persuade every man and woman, every nation, to do their utmost, we shall master this famine."

GARDENING FOR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

A home garden pays a dividend which many people may not have considered...it helps to relieve the mental and physical tensions so often encountered these days. In the words of Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, Public Health Service: "Good health means more than the absence of disease; it means more than good nutrition. Good health is a state of physical, mental and emotional fitness. Home gardening can contribute to such a state of health. It furnishes outdoor exercise in the fresh air and sunshine...exercise which can be geared to the physical capacity of everyone, old and young. Such exercise relieves mental and physical tensions, produces relaxation, and promotes harmonious physical development. Gardening is creative; it is a release from the strain and boredom of living and working in an urban environment. It is a counterbalance for the restricted lives which most office and factory workers lead. Those who work under constant mental strain in a high tension environment are particularly benefited by the physical and mental relaxation of gardening."

This is a thought you may like to incorporate in some of your programs...it may help to interest more people in the vitally important subject of home gardens. Dr. Parran points out that a home garden project is of special value, because it is one in which the whole family can participate. He says it helps to strengthen family ties and to promote the total health of the family. All this, of course, is in addition to the basic reason for a home garden...to increase the total food output of the country, and thus to help in the fight against starvation throughout the world.

Dr. Parran's talk was given at the National Garden Conference in Washington, and his closing words are well worth quoting: "Gardening awakens an interest in the never-ending mysteries of nature, prods our curiosity, challenges our skill, and provides a stern, if silent, opponent. It has a beneficial effect not alone reflected in the diet, but also in the perception of a broader, more fundamental design of life. Now, in these troubled times, we have need of such perception."

* * *

BOMB DANGER

Now that the summer insect season is almost upon us, here's a warning for you to pass on to your listeners about the new insecticides called aerosol "Bombs"...which were used so successfully by the army during the war. Up to the present time, USDA'S Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has not approved any formula for use by the general public of an aerosol containing more than 3 percent DDT. Those with larger amounts of DDT may be harmful to humans, and, incidentally, no more effective against insects.

Suggest to your listeners that they can find out by reading the label whether an aerosol has been made under a license issued by the Department. If it has, this means, of course, that the formula also has been approved by USDA.

As you may know, aerosol insecticides are composed of millions of tiny particles which float about in the air for many minutes, after the gas has been released from the container. Any flying insect is almost certain to be killed...and an aerosol also will kill many crawling insects. Its use against these, however, is wasteful and uneconomical, and the Bureau suggests that other insecticides be used to control such household pests as cockroaches, ants or bedbugs.

* * *

MAKE 'EM LAST

Even though the shooting war is over, and reconversion has started, it's likely to be some time before there are enough new household appliances to meet the demand. This is particularly true of gas and electric ranges, of vacuum cleaners and carpet sweepers. Therefore, it's important to most homemakers to keep the old ones in good condition as long as possible.

There are two USDA leaflets, published during wartime, which give helpful suggestions along this line. They furnish diagrams and give suggestions for efficient use of the appliances, their care and preservation. The leaflets are AWI-8, entitled "How To Make Your Gas Or Electric Range Last Longer", and AWI-19, "Take Care of Vacuum Cleaners and Carpet Sweepers". If you wish to offer either of these publications to your listeners, you can tell them to write directly to the Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., for a free copy.

* * *

FAO LOOKS AHEAD

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is holding an important conference in Washington this week. The meeting should have a big influence on the future world supply and distribution of food, and it should bring hope to millions of people all over the world. The purpose of the meeting is to plan long range international action on the food problems of the world. In the words of Sir John Orr, Director-General of FAO, "The only way to avoid the dangers inherent in this crisis is to get the facts and then get agreement, followed by immediate action, on a four or five year world program based on the facts."

In his statement on the opening day of the Conference, Sir John pointed out that because of publicity given to the current urgent need for food, there is danger of assuming that this is a ninety-day crisis. He stated that this is only the first phase of a continuing shortage, which will exist long after the temporary organizations now dealing with it (such as UNRRA and the Combined Food Board) go out of existence. Sir John reminded the conference too that FAO is the only international body with authority to act beyond the end of the present year.

The FAO meeting is taking a long view of the world food situation; it is looking as far ahead as the winter of 1947-48, and it is facing the fact that food shortages are likely to continue at least until 1947 crops are harvested. The assumption that the crisis will be eased after that period is based on the expectation of average or somewhat better-than-average weather for the rest of this year and next. However, as we all know, we can't always count on the weather being favorable. The outlook for animal products isn't as bright as that for cereals. This is due partly to the fact that the war destroyed herds in many countries, and partly to a probable continuing shortage of feed.

Herbert Hoover also addressed the FAO Conference on the opening day, and urged the immediate consideration of forming of a new organization under the auspices of the United Nations Security Council. He suggested it be called the United Nations Food Administration, and that it be headed by a single food administrator with a small advisory committee. Mr. Hoover urged that this group absorb, from September 1, the food and agricultural activities of UNRRA, and that it incorporate the Combined Food Board and all other international agencies connected with food and agricultural reconstruction. He laid stress on the importance of ending the widespread distribution of food on the basis of charity, saying that this is a wasteful and inefficient method.

On the second day of the FAO Conference, UNRRA Director-General LaGuardia spoke. He disagreed with many of Mr. Hoover's food recommendations, although he insisted that he agreed in substance. Mr. LaGuardia expressed the hope that the conference would produce a

definite plan of operation for an internationally controlled supervision of food production distribution. He said that this organization should determine yearly the food and feed needs of each country, based on the crop, and that surpluses should be pooled so that all countries have an opportunity of getting surplus food. Mr. LaGuardia said he did not believe that UNRRA could be terminated on September 1.

Some of the problems confronting the FAO conference, therefore, are the formation of an international food organization, its scope and authority, the procurement and allocation of food, whether or not food distribution between nations should be continued on a "charity" basis, and the special feeding and medical care of children...all these matters are of vital importance to the future peace and security of the world.

In next week's Radio Round-Up we'll give you a further report on the conference and its accomplishments.

* * *

PLUGGING POTATOES

In New York last week the switch was from shortage to surplus. Production of new potatoes is at an all-time high. This abundance comes at a good time in view of the world shortage of wheat. Potatoes, as you know, are an excellent substitute for scarce wheat products.

Meeting in New York on May 20 with members of the wholesale and retail distributive industries, Department of Agriculture officials, including Charles F. Brannan, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Merrit W. Baker, Assistant Director of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch of USDA'S Production and Marketing Administration, and Walter F. Straub, Director of the Office of Emergency Food Program, discussed means of effectively using this bountiful crop, which is expected to reach 70 to 75 million bushels before September 1.

The quality of the crop is almost sure to be good, and potatoes reaching the market will be of best possible quality, as the Government plans to take low grade potatoes off the market first in any areas where support operations are started.

This bumper crop is a challenge to the American public to use potatoes in many possible ways. As Mr. Baker said, "Everyone can eat all the potatoes he wants every day and three times a day; in fact, more potatoes than ever before during the spring and summer season."

Mr. Brannan stressed the fact that potatoes are not fattening. He said an average-size potato has about 100 calories, or about the same as two slices of bread or an average serving of peas.

Mr. Straub urged distributors not to use an "instead of" campaign, but to promote potato sales by other means.

The Government is not planning to ship these potatoes abroad, because most early potatoes are harvested before they are mature, and with warm weather coming on, they would probably spoil before they reached their destination. Instead, we here at home must consume as many potatoes as possible, and in that way liberate more easily exportable cereal products.

Broadcasters can do a tremendous job in helping move this record crop by stressing its size and expected good quality, and the variety of ways potatoes may be used at practically every meal.

* * *

FEATURE THESE

....this week, especially, check daily developments.

Following is a market-by-market summary of the fresh fruits and vegetables expected to be in plentiful supply during the current week. This information is based on latest reports by wire from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's market reporters. For daily developments during the week, phone your local market news office.

BOSTON

Broccoli-rabe
Cabbage
Celery(Pascal)
Lettuce
Radishes
Rhubarb
Spinach
Turnips

NEW YORK CITY

Asparagus
Corn
Eggplant
Spinach
Tomatoes

PHILADELPHIA

Asparagus
Grapefruit
Lima Beans
Peas
Potatoes

WASHINGTON

Cabbage
Celery
Lemons
Parsley
Potatoes
Rhubarb

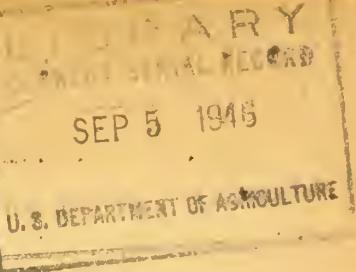
PITTSBURGH

Corn
Peas
Onions
Radishes
Spinach
Watermelon

BALTIMORE

Cabbage
Cukes
Kale
Lettuce
Mustard greens
Tomatoes

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Radio Round-up

A weekly service for Directors of
Women's Radio Programs

May 31, 1946

W-H-A-T-A-S I-N-S-I-D-E

- FAO FOOD MEETING FINALE.....result: 3 famine-fighting steps...Page 2
- IN THE BREAD BOX.....loaf and roll weights down 10%...Page 2
more
- IMPROVEMENT IN BREAD SUPPLIES...flour to be ground after July 1...Page 3
- RICE REPORT.....less of it needed to go further...Page 3
- YES, WE HAVE MORE BANANAS.....but they're still not enough...Page 4
- CARROTS...COLD OR HOT.....serve the small ones whole...Page 5
- MENU MATHEMATICS.....especially for June brides...Page 5
- FEATURE THESE..plentiful fruits and vegetables in Northeast Area...Page 7

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

FAO FOOD MEETING FINALE ...

As the final session of the special Food and Agriculture Organization meeting on urgent food problems adjourned in Washington May 27th, three major steps to fight famine emerged.

The first was the formation of the International Emergency Food Council, composed of the commodity committee membership of the Combined Food Board, plus the Soviet Union. This includes 20 countries at present, but may be expanded to take in 50 or more. Any country with an important trading interest in a food-stuff may be invited to join. The Council is expected to begin to function before the end of this week. Indications are that the new board will consider possible surplus problems, as well as immediate food crisis questions. The meeting also approved the recommendations that FAO prepare a report on a permanent World Food Action Agency, which would cooperate with UNRRA in its rehabilitation activities.

The second step was the establishment of an International Research and Information Service, operating within FAO. Its first appraisal of the world food situation is to be presented by September 15th. Briefly, the work of this agency will be to provide complete and accurate quarterly information on food, agriculture, and fisheries. It is to be manned by persons with particular knowledge of different regions, and will have facilities for special surveys and the collection of timely information. Where governments do not submit information, FAO will make its own estimates of the situation within a country.

The third step was a specific set of instructions to the nations of the world on how to stretch 1946-47 food supplies, and expand 1947-48 harvests. It is expected this will be the blueprint for food regulations in most countries within a matter of days. Some of its recommendations are: increase flour extraction rates to 85 percent; supplement wheat flour by not less than five percent, with other grains, potato flour, fresh cooked potatoes, etc.; continue present low levels in the industrial uses of grain, (for alcohol, etc.); divert fats and oils from soap, paint, varnish, and similar uses to food. There are many additional recommendations, covering other commodities, food and agricultural policies, agricultural supplies, to mention a few.

The next full-dress meeting of FAO is expected to open in Copenhagen, Monday, September 2nd, 1946.

Commenting on the results of the meeting, FAO Director General Sir John Boyd Orr observed that out of a situation of great perplexity and confusion, practical, concrete measures have been forged to meet the continuing emergency of famine and scarcity.

* * *

IN THE BREAD BOX ...

As of June 1st, bakers were ordered to reduce the weight of bread and rolls by ten percent, but the bread and rolls are to sell at the old price.

(continued)

This action, in the form of an amendment to War Food Order No. 1, was taken by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as an additional step in the wheat conservation program. Bakers in forty states already had reduced the weight of these bakery products in response to wheat saving suggestions that had been made by the federal government. Beginning June 1st, bakers in the remaining states, and the District of Columbia were required to take similar action.

The new amendment to the bread order, which bans consignment selling of bread, determines the varieties of bread and rolls that a baker can make, and calls for bread enrichment, prohibits bakers from making or selling any variety of bread or rolls weighing more than 90 percent of the weight of such products produced March 15th. Bakers will be required to use wrappers or labels plainly indicating the actual weight of the products affected by this order. If a baker cannot obtain new wrappers and labels, or cannot correct those on hand, he must furnish each retail establishment where he delivers bread and rolls with a display card making the weight reduction announcement. A baker who does not ordinarily wrap or label his products...and is not required by law to do so...is exempted from the label requirement, if he gives notice of weight reductions to the persons to whom he delivers his products.

* * *

IMPROVEMENT IN BREAD SUPPLIES ...

You're probably wondering how long it will be before the supply of flour and bakery goods increases. Bakers will find more flour in the market after the new crop of wheat begins to move in volume. Beginning July 1st, millers will be permitted to grind 85 percent of their 1945 monthly average of wheat for domestic use. This compares with 75 percent at the present time.

The current bread shortage in many sections of the country is due to record exports of wheat and flour to famine countries. War Food Orders at present limit millers to a grind of not more than 75 percent of the flour they distributed in April, May, and June of last year. Millers are also limited to a twenty-one day inventory stock of 1945 wheat. Because of the short supply of wheat now remaining in this country, many millers have been unable to obtain enough wheat to mill even the 75 percent quantity permitted. As a result, some bakers have very little flour on hand and cannot obtain sufficient additional supplies from mills to maintain their normal bakery operations. That's why you may have been unable to obtain as much of your favorite brand of bread as you may have wanted.

* * *

RICE REPORT ...

We've mentioned this before, but in view of the rice report released this week it seems a good idea to issue another warning...don't count on rice to take the place of wheat or wheat products. This year it's very important to tell your listeners to forego the traditional rice-throwing at June weddings. Here's why: rice is the principal food in the diet of nearly one-half of the world's population, but the world rice crop for 1945-46 is smaller than last year's by 600 million bushels. Getting it down to pounds, the world's exportable supplies expected to be available during this year, are from 2 to 4 billion pounds. In Asia alone, however, there's a shortage of 40 billion pounds.

(CONTINUED)

Maybe you've heard that rice production in the Western Hemisphere reached an all-time high during the past year. That's true, and it's true also that Africa produced a record rice crop. In the face of that, however, the decline in Asia's production is unprecedented, and harvests in Europe were materially reduced. The reasons for this are, naturally, the impediments to sowing and harvesting brought about by war, and also a drought in some areas.

The largest deficit is in China, which before the war produced 35 percent of the world's rice crop. Even in bumper crop years, however, China averaged net imports of around 800 million pounds. In the following countries, the rice shortage also is especially serious: India, Japan, the Phillipines, Ceylon, British Malaya, and the Netherlands Indies.

There are supplies from previous harvests in Burma, Siam, and French Indo-China, which would be available for export, if the war damage to transportation facilities had been repaired. However, the 1945-46 crop in these three countries is only from 40 to 70 percent of normal, and will hardly meet domestic requirements. In Korea and Formosa, which formerly exported considerable rice, production just about equals domestic consumption.

So.....that's why we in America would do well to adopt the old f.h.b. slogan with regard to rice...which we all know stands for "family hold back".

* * *

YES, WE HAVE MORE BANANAS ...

Even though imports of bananas are increasing rapidly, we won't have enough to satisfy our appetite for this popular fruit for several more years to come. During 1945, 40 million bunches of bananas (approximately 50 pounds each) were imported into the United States, 28 percent more than in 1944 and 64 percent more than in 1943, which was the low year for the war period. Prewar imports averaged 55 million bunches annually.

It's expected that imports during 1946 will continue to expand, because many of the plantations are gradually being restored to production. According to a report of USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, it will probably take from one to three years to get back to a high level of production. In some countries, where social and economic conditions have been greatly disturbed, it may take even longer.

The banana shortage during the past few years has been due largely to the effects of the war on production in the principal banana-exporting countries of the world, curtailment of transportation, and to the spread of the disease, Sigatoka. This is a leaf-killing fungus, which has spread to every large banana-producing area in the world, and is both difficult and expensive to control. As for transportation, special facilities are required, both by water and by rail. The trip by water to the United States varies from 4 to 10 days, and two types of steamers are used, naturally ventilated and refrigerated. Upon arrival in port, bananas are shipped by rail in special-type cars to consuming areas.

The United States consumes a great many more bananas than the other importing countries. In most European countries, in fact, bananas have been regarded as a luxury rather than a staple food. In our relatively high level

(CONTINUED)

of consumer purchasing power continues, we're likely to import even more than we did before the war, provided we can get them, of course. Our principal sources of supply are Mexico, Honduras, Panama, Guatemala, Cuba, Costa Rica, Columbia, and Haiti.

* * *

CARROTS...COLD OR HOT ...

Take advantage of plentiful carrot supplies and suggest interesting ways of serving this colorful vegetable. The crisp carrot stick is practically always present on the relish plate these days, but when you find tiny new carrots in the market, they might be washed, scraped and served whole, for a change. Several small carrot stuck through a ring of green pepper form an attractive contrast in color and flavor. And don't forget that carrot grated along with the cabbage, when cole slaw is in the works, makes the whole thing more interesting.

If carrots are preferred hot, here again it's nice to serve the small ones whole occasionally, cooking the tender young roots in their skins. In any event, as you know, only the thinnest of peelings or scrapings should be made. The food specialists of USDA also suggest adding cooked carrots and peas, or a bit of chopped parsley, to creamed potatoes, for a three-colored effect that's delicious and a bit different.

As for the food value of carrots, they're a rich source of carotene, which gives them their golden color. This is the substance from which the body makes Vitamin A, and you know how valuable that is.

* * *

MENU MATHEMATICS ...

Now that we're turning over a new leaf on the calendar, it's a good time to think a bit about the June bride. She's starting housekeeping at a time when meal-planning and food-shopping are real problems. And frequently added to these is her lack of experience in housekeeping. Many questions are in her mind as she sets out for the grocery store with her shopping list, and one of them concerns the quantity of various foods she must buy for the number of servings she needs. She wants to shop economically, both from the standpoint of money, and from the angle of food-conservation.

For the information of the bride, or any other shopper, the following list has been made up by USDA's food specialists, to indicate the number of servings per pound of many foods:

(CONTINUED-)

FOOD GROUPONE POUND MAKES

Green and Yellow Vegetables -

Fresh lima beans, peas, spinach	2 to 3 servings
Fresh snap beans, kale, carrots	3 to 4 servings
Head lettuce, red or green peppers	5 servings
Leaf lettuce, raw salad greens	8 servings
Canned or frozen lima or snap beans, peas	4 servings

Citrus Fruit, Tomatoes -

Orange or grapefruit, in sections or as juice - fresh	2 to 3 servings
canned	About 4 servings
Tomatoes, fresh	3 to 4 servings
Canned, whole, or as juice	About 4 servings

Potatoes, sweet potatoes	3 or 4 servings
Other fresh fruits and vegetables	3 to 4 servings
Dried fruit	10 servings
Dry beans and peas	5 to 6 cups when cooked, or 8 to 10 servings

Meat, Poultry, Fish

With bone (as chops) poultry, whole fish	2 to 3 servings
Boned or boneless cuts	4 servings
Ground Meat	5 servings
Ready-to-eat meats	6 or more servings

Bread

1-lb. loaf	18 to 20 slices
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The quantities given in this list are geared to menus planned for a family where the wife keeps house or does office work, and the husband's work calls for a moderate amount of physical activity. Persons who are unusually large or active may require larger servings, and this will cut down on the number per pound. Then too, right now while most of us are making cuts in our consumption of bread and other wheat foods, we should be increasing the amounts of vegetables, especially potatoes ... which will mean second helpings more often ... something to allow for in shopping. These figures give a basis for calculation which will probably help the new homemaker.

FEATURE THESE ...

Following is a market-by market summary of the fresh fruits and vegetables expected to be in plentiful supply during the current week. This information is based on latest reports by wire from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's market reporters. For daily developments during the week, phone your local market news office.

BOSTON

Beets
Escarole
Greens
Kale
Radishes
Rhubarb
Rutabagas
Scallions
Spinach
Turnips

NEW YORK CITY

Asparagus
Beets
Cabbage
Cucumbers
Eggplant
Kale
Lettuce
Potatoes (new)
Radishes
Rhubarb
Scallions
Squash
Spinach
Tomatoes

PHILADELPHIA

Asparagus
Cabbage
Eggplant
Lettuce
Lima beans
Potatoes
Spinach Greens
Squash
Tomatoes

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Asparagus
Cabbage
Greens
Green onions
Lemons
Limes
Rhubarb
Spinach

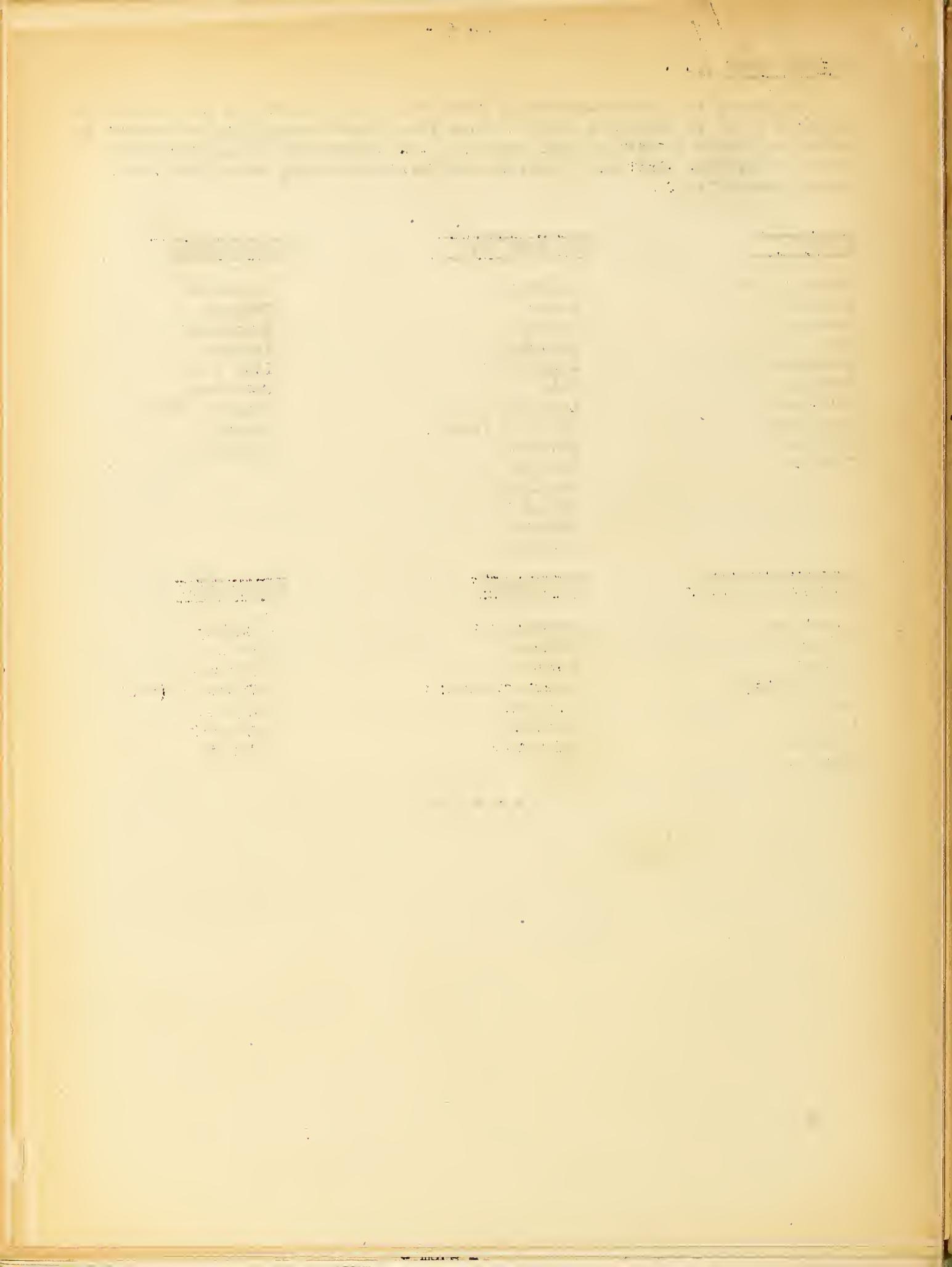
PITTSBURGH

Asparagus
Cabbage
Lettuce
Mustard Greens
Radishes
Spinach
Tomatoes

BALTIMORE

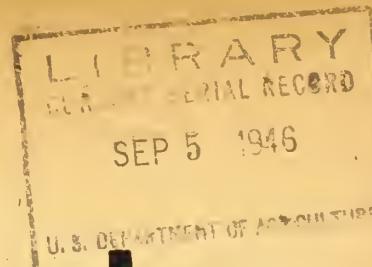
Cabbage
Kale
Lettuce
Potatoes (new)
Squash
Spinach
Turnips

* * * * *



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Radio Round-up

A weekly service for Directors of
Women's Radio Programs

June 7, 1946

W-H-A-T-'-S I-N-S-I-D-E

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- WHEAT ON LOAN.....to bridge temporary gap...Page 2
 - TOTALLING OUR WHEAT SHIPMENTS....we're meeting our export goal...Page 2
 - PASS THE SPUDS.....potatoes are plentiful...Page 3
 - CONSERVATION COMES FIRST.....in the fight against famine...Page 3
 - FOOD FOR THE FUTURE.....make canning plans now...Page 4
 - SUMMER-TIME TURKEY.....good supplies on hand...Page 5
 - TURKEY TOPICS.....excellent hot weather fare...Page 6
 - CANNED MILK ORDER.....10,000,000 cases for famine relief...Page 7
 - INVITATION TO JOIN IEFC...International Emergency Food Council...Page 7
 - FISH FARE.....plentiful source of protein...Page 7
 - FEATURE THESE.....plentiful fruits and vegetables in Northeast Area...Page 8
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"WHEAT ON LOAN" . . .

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is loaning wheat to flour mills in areas where bread supplies are short of reduced emergency levels.

These loans are possible because of the large amounts of wheat the government recently bought from farmers under a 30-cents-a-bushel bonus payment plan. Purchases through May 25 totaled over 81 million bushels for foreign relief shipments. Because the recent rail strike and local floods have slowed up shipping schedules, the government can transfer some of this wheat to help domestic flour shortages without interfering with the relief export program. The loaned wheat must be replaced after July 1 when the new crop of wheat begins to move in volume to market.

* * *

TOTALLING OUR WHEAT SHIPMENTS . . .

It now appears that we'll meet our 1945 export goal of 400 million bushels of wheat by June 30. Shipments by that date will be greater than our record after World War I and will be the greatest for any one country in history. What's particularly noteworthy is that the high goal for export was not established until last January, when normally our wheat supplies are declining rapidly.

We started out the 1945-46 marketing year with intentions to export 225 million bushels of wheat. Later we raised this to 250 million bushels. Then by December, with news of drought in some of the principal grain exporting nations and the increasing threat of famine abroad, we set our goal at 400 million bushels to be delivered abroad by the end of this June. Almost half of this goal had moved by last December. Somewhat more than half had to come in the period of reduced supply. Conservation of wheat became the order of the day. Restrictions were placed on the amount of grain for livestock feeding. Bans were issued on the use of wheat in beverage alcohol. Civilians were asked to save every possible pound of flour and cereals. And these measures have paid results. In the period January through May 20, almost 130,500,000 bushels were exported. Increasingly large exports are expected to be made in June.

Here is a telling point as to how civilian savings of wheat products have been helped. Domestic food use of wheat for April, May, and June has been estimated at 85 million bushels. That's almost a 50 million bushel cut from the amount we used the first three months of this year and from the amount we used in April, May, and June of 1945.

* * *

PASS THE SPUDS ... says, "Facts are not falling in the eye of nature. To the right here come facts and figures which it is well that we all know. Somebody once done the potato wrong. Somebody said there's fat in them there spuds... Somebody was mostly wrong. Potatoes are nearly 80 percent water. But it's hard to do an about-face overnight. Prejudice and old wives' notions go deep. So it's only cricket to keep telling the potato public that potatoes are not fattening... that one medium-sized spud has a calorie count of one hundred... no more, no less than a big apple. And even... and even..."

But there is a hitch. And it is...Don't tie your spud to the gravy wagon, and don't butter it up. That's how the calories start multiplying. It's plenty good "meat" alone. And anyway, those fats and oils are too scarce and too desperately needed to fight famine. So don't lavish them on such a complete food as the potato.

The current estimate is that we are 5 to 10 million bushels ahead of last year's record of early commercial potatoes. It wasn't exactly planned that way. But growers overplanted the goal, and nature was in a smiling mood. By the end of June, available supplies will total 52 million bushels. Come September, it is likely that an all-time record high will show a total of 70 to 75 million bushels in the early commercial states.

This is good. Good because we can eat potatoes three times a day and save precious exportable cereals.

The President has asked us to eat less wheat products. He has asked us to balance our diets with foods that are plentiful. Potatoes are plentiful. Potatoes are good. Potatoes are not fattening. Potatoes are one of the American farmer's big cash crops. So get on the bandwagon. Ask them to come to the table formal...with their jackets on. Or let them do a strip tease. But keep the peelings thin. Have them for breakfast, for brunch, for lunch, and for dinner. And in so doing you help the farmer, you simplify your menu planning, you serve your family with an inexpensive energy food.

And what is most important right now, you are adding your drop of cement to the foundation of peace. For peace goes with plenty & not with famine.

CONSERVATION COMES FIRST.

When you're talking about food conservation and the Famine Emergency Campaign in general, here's something to remember, and to pass along to your listeners: gifts of money or of canned food do not take the place of food-saving in the home. There are several emergency relief organizations which accept such donations, and many people seem to welcome the opportunity of making such personal and individual contributions to the welfare of the hungry all over the world. Obviously, nothing should be done to discourage these gifts of food or money.

In order to make the available food go around, however, we in this country must keep up an active campaign against waste and improper use of food. If we waste even one slice out of every loaf of bread, or continue an unlimited use of cakes, pies, and other wheat foods...it won't help very much to contribute canned food or money.

One thing is certain...the housewife is the best famine fighter there is, and her kitchen is the most advantageous battle-ground. You can help her with suggestions about wheat and fat conservation...give her ideas, menus, and recipes which may be new to her.

If people have been asking you this question, "How much wheat should I, as an individual, save?" here's a good answer, straight from Chester Davis, Chairman of the President's Famine Emergency Committee: "Heavy workers, families on low incomes who must rely on cheaper foods, and growing children should have first call on the limited supply of wheat products. All whose incomes permit the use of other foods in place of wheat bread and cereals, and all whose work calls only for light physical exertion, (that they do not need cereals for energy), should forego their accustomed amounts, especially during the next two months when supplies of flour, bread, and other wheat products will be shorter than in many years."

As you realize, of course, individual circumstances vary greatly, and that's why it isn't possible to work out one simple formula for saving food which will apply to everybody. Everybody can help, however...by cutting down on food consumption (if it's unnecessarily high), especially bread, by using plentiful foods instead of those that are scarce, by cultivating a Victory Garden, and by preserving food for the winter months ahead.

* * *

FOOD FOR THE FUTURE ...

The time has come to start talking about food preservation, either in the home or in a community food preservation center. Your listeners who have Victory Gardens under way are probably already making plans for preserving their surplus produce, but they shouldn't object to a reminder from you and any helpful suggestions you may have. Also, it's a good idea to remind every homemaker, whether she has a garden or not, that she should be prepared to take advantage of abundant supplies of vegetables and fruits as they appear in local markets, and preserve as much as she possibly can. You broadcasters, as a group, can be of tremendous help this year, just as you were all through the war, by keeping in touch with the local situation. You may want to schedule interviews with different community leaders who are active in promoting the food preservation program. In 1946, as in the past, the success of such campaigns will be assured by the teamwork of Victory Garden committees, nutrition committees, civic clubs, garden clubs, luncheon clubs, women's clubs, youth organizations, and parent-teacher associations, to mention a few.

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While the biggest push is planned for July, you might lay some groundwork along these lines: Point out to your listeners that the lives of 500 million people are threatened by famine. Those who know tell us that the crisis will not be over before the 1947 harvests are in. World food stocks per person seldom have been lower than they are right now. During this growing season we must rebuild our stockpiles for another hard winter and spring. In view of the critical world-wide need for food, the ever-present uncertainty of growing weather, heavy consumer demand in this country, and the current processing and transportation difficulties, we must take advantage right now of every opportunity to add to our food stocks. Every bit of food we preserve can be considered as insurance against starvation in other countries and short supplies here at home.

You're safe in saying that prospects are good for fruit and vegetable crops this season. Also, there will be adequate supplies of glass jars, jar rings and closures, and pressure canners. It would be well to purchase these items early, however, so that manufacturers may gauge the demand. Here's a warning...sugar will continue to be relatively scarce, so the best possible use should be made of our canning sugar supplies.

You may like also to remind your listeners that they can get helpful information on home food preservation from the following sources: State Extension Services, State Agricultural Colleges, County Home Demonstration Agents, and County Agricultural Agents. Or they may write directly to United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D.C. for a free copy of any of the following publications:

Home Canning of Fruits & Vegetables....., - AWI - 93

Home Canning of Meat....., - AWI - 110

Take Care Of Pressure Canners....., - AWI - 65

Pickle & Relish Recipes....., - AWI - 103

Home Freezing of Fruits & Vegetables....., - AIS - 48

Freezing Meat and Poultry Products For Home Use - AWI - 75

Curing Pork Country Style....., - AWI - 108

Oven Drying....., - AWI - 59

Home Storage of Fruits and Vegetables....., - FB - 1939

* * *

SUMMER-TIME TURKEY....

Turkey talk, usually at fast pace during the Thanksgiving and Christmas season, can be summertime conversation this year. First, because of the record production last year, there are still large stocks of turkey in storage for use now. Then too, there will be a heavier than normal culling

(CONTINUED)

of breeder flocks this summer due to the feed shortage. Also you can anticipate a supply of early marketed young turkeys in July. The pre-holiday marketing of young turkeys increased during the war. Producers planned early maturing flocks in order to get shipments of turkey on the way to remote army posts in time for Thanksgiving dinners. Producers would get their poulets in January, February, or March, and some birds would be of marketable weight by July or August. Even though the war ended last fall, producers had already placed orders with hatcheries, and again will have early birds to offer this summer.

You've probably heard that 1946-47 turkey flocks are 15 percent smaller on an average than last year. This decrease does not necessarily mean fewer turkeys for consumers this year. Military requirements, which last year accounted for a sixth of the turkeys produced, (100 million pounds out of a record 600 million pounds) will be cut about two-thirds this year.

Then too, storage holdings will make up for some of the decreases in 1946 flocks. As of May 1st, there were over 106 million pounds in storage across the country. This is better than three times the quantity in storage last year on this date, and nearly four times the 1941-45 May 1st storage holdings.

* * *

TURKEY TOPICS ...

Since all signs point to poultry, especially turkey, as easily available for the main course of many a summer dinner, the chances are good that you'll be safe in suggesting it fairly often whenever you're doing some menu-planning. Turkey's a good choice for many reasons...it's wonderful for company dinners, and equally satisfactory for the family alone, since in that case there'll be delicious left-overs for several meals ahead. On hot summer days, cold sliced turkey, turkey salad, or a savory turkey loaf will form a tempting piece de resistance.

Turkey à la King, Turkey Soufflé, Turkey Mousse and Turkey Chop Suey all are as taste-tempting as when they're made with chicken. And turkey soup will taste as good in the middle of summer as it does several days after Thanksgiving!

When it comes to picnics, a golden brown roast turkey, hot or cold, might well hold the place of honor. In the way of accompaniment, a big bowl of potato salad, some sliced tomatoes, carrot sticks, or any other favorite raw vegetables, plus fruit for dessert, coffee for the grownups, and milk for the youngsters...this would make a meal that should satisfy everybody, and still would be very easy on the foods that are scarce.

If you want to give specific recipes for cooking turkey, remember that you can look up all your favorite chicken recipes and substitute turkey.

You'll find some good ones, plus plenty of cooking instructions, in USDA's bulletin "Poultry Cooking", which you probably have in your files. If not, you can get a copy by mailing a postal card with your name and address to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D.C.

* * *

CANNED MILK ORDER ...

About 12 million cases of evaporated milk will be bought this summer by the government for military and foreign relief requirements. Two million cases are for military agencies and 10 million cases will help alleviate famine conditions in Europe.

To get this evaporated milk, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that manufacturers will be required to set aside 60 percent of their output during June. Set-asides for following months will be announced when it is determined how much of the necessary amount is still unfilled.

Evaporated milk production will not be as large this year as last, but civilians should get over 50 million cases as compared with 48 million cases in 1945. Government requirements have been reduced from 39 to 12 million cases.

* * *

INVITATION TO JOIN IEFC ...

In last week's RADIO ROUND-UP we told you about the recommendation made at the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference in Washington for the establishment of a new International Emergency Food Council. Action has been taken on that recommendation, in the form of an invitation from the Combined Food Board to 18 other nations to become members of the new body.

A letter of invitation, signed by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, United States member of the Combined Food Board, was addressed to each government's ambassador, minister or representative to the United States, and asked that a representative be appointed to attend a meeting to be held in Washington on June 20th. This meeting is to be for the purpose of giving each country concerned an opportunity to signify its intentions regarding membership in the new Council.

* * *

FISH FARE

Deep sea denizens are stepping right up these days to help fill the protein gap in our diets caused by the meat shortage. Fish supplies are plentiful right now. According to the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of Interior, current supplies of fresh haddock are abundant in both the New England and Middle Atlantic areas this week. Flounder, fluke, mackerel, halibut and croakers are in liberal supply in the Middle Atlantic region. Though the flounders are small, their close relative, fluke, is available in sizes ranging from two to fifteen pounds for steaks and fillets.

Haddock, cod, and mackerel are coming into the New England ports of New Bedford, Gloucester, and Boston.

Throughout the Northeast porgies are plentiful. The name you know them by depends on where you live. New Yorkers call them porgies, plain and simple; New Englanders ask for "scup" or "scuppaug," while folks in the Chesapeake Bay area refer to porgies as "maiden," "fair maid" or "iron-sides." But no matter what name you dub them, porgies by any other name are still sweet, tender fish. So, why not take advantage of abundant fish fare this week, when looking around for a good protein filler.

FEATURE THESE ...

....and keep potatoes, cabbage and spinach in mind as top buys.

Following is a market-by-market summary of the fresh fruits and vegetables expected to be in plentiful supply during the current week. This information is based on latest reports by wire from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's market reporters. For daily developments during the week, phone your local market news office.

BOSTON

Beets
Cabbage
Eggplant
Kale
Limes
Radishes
Rhubarb
Romaine
Rutabagas
Scallions
Squash
Spinach
Swiss Chard

NEW YORK CITY

Beans, snap
Beets
Cabbage
Cauliflower
Cucumbers
Lettuce
Parsley
Peas
Potatoes (new)
Spinach
Tomatoes
Turnips

PHILADELPHIA

Cabbage
Collards
Cucumbers
Eggplant
Potatoes
Radishes
Spinach

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Beans, snap
Beets
Cabbage
Eggplant
Greens
Lemons
Limes
Parsley

PITTSBURGH

Cabbage
Collards
Kale
Mustard Greens
Onions
Potatoes
Radishes
Scallions
Spinach
Tomatoes
Watermelon

BALTIMORE

Cabbage
Kale
Potatoes (old,
new)
Squash
Spinach
Turnips
Watermelon



MARY
SPECIAL RECORD

SEP 5 1945

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Radio Roundup

A weekly service for Directors of
Women's Radio Programs

June 14, 1946

W-H-A-T'-S I-N-S-I-D-E

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|--|--|
| <u>JUNE CROP REPORT</u> | prospects for a good harvest...Page 2 |
| <u>ON THE MILK WAGON</u> ,..... | production and consumption high...Page 2 |
| <u>4-H CLUBBERS FIGHT FAMINE</u> | set good examples ...Page 3 |
| <u>CAMPING AND COOKING</u> | for outdoor vacation fun...Page 3 |
| <u>A HERBAL REPORT</u> | for food interest and flavor...Page 4 |
| <u>STUFF 'EM WITH SPUDS</u> | and save bread...Page 6 |
| <u>MELON COME ON</u> | their numbers increasing...Page 6 |
| <u>FRUIT BOWL FORECAST</u> | fair for apples, fine for peaches...Page 6 |
| <u>FAMINE FIGHT</u> | what America is doing...Page 7 |
| <u>FEATURE THESE</u> -plentiful fruits and vegetables in Northeast Area... | Page 8 |

JUNE CROP REPORT ...

The general crop report issued on June 10th gives the encouraging news that winter wheat prospects improved during May, and that with a fairly large production of spring wheat coming along, probabilities are good for the third consecutive billion-bushel wheat crop. Unsatisfactory weather in May slowed down the progress of most other crops, but as of June 1st, prospects were improving. Spring plantings are up to the usual schedule, even for corn, although wet weather during May was some handicap in the eastern corn belt and the south. Generally speaking, the total volume of production is expected to rank well with that of the past four years.

As for fruit prospects ... crops suffered some damage from freezing temperatures. Peach production in the midwest was severely reduced, but the total national crop is likely to be near-record. Total fruit production, other than citrus, is expected to be slightly above average, and about 10 percent over last year.

Further good news is that milk and egg production continued at high levels throughout May.

* * *

ON THE MILK WAGON ...

You might not be finding all the butter and cheese you want, but those shortages do not necessarily mean that milk production is declining. The June 1st Crop Report just issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture points out milk production is continuing at near-record volume. Even though cow numbers have declined from the high level in war years, the yield of milk per cow during May was at the highest rate in history...in fact, it nearly offsets the cut in cow numbers.

Favorable spring weather, early and lush feed from pastures and generous feeding of concentrates contributed to the record flow of milk per cow. Also, dairymen are evidently maintaining their herds since the announcement of upward price and subsidy adjustments by the Office of Economic Stabilization.

The production rate means that butter production can be maintained and that consumption of fluid milk per person can continue at the all-time high established during recent months. But we can not drink our milk and have all the butter we want. It's been estimated that Americans increased their use of fluid milk 25 percent during the war. Since V-J Day, use of fluid milk and cream leaped another 10 to 15 percent. In fact, about half of our milk production is now being used in fluid form. In view of this expanded use of fluid milk and cream...as well as increased manufacture of ice cream...less milk is going into the manufacture of such dairy products as butter, cheddar cheese, and evaporated milk than at any time in the last twenty years.

* * *

4-H CLUBBERS FIGHT FAMINE ...

If you're looking for a new angle from which to approach the subject of famine relief, food conservation and related subjects, you may get inspiration from some of the projects along this line now being carried on by 4-H Club Boys and Girls.

A campaign is under way among Connecticut 4-H'ers to "Feed A Famine Victim". Based on the UNRRA estimate that \$72 is about the cost of a minimum diet for a European, each 4-H Club member in the state is being asked to feed a hungry child in a foreign country by producing or saving \$72 worth of food.

Texas 4-H Club girls are urged to contribute to Philippine relief one or more cotton garments, one or more bath towels, and two or more food sacks, containing needles and thread. For European relief, each club is asked to contribute one or more cases of evaporated or condensed milk, or suitable canned foods which can be purchased locally.

In Tennessee, a project of 4-H Clubbers and Future Farmers of America provided more than a million pounds of meat this spring from swine fed largely on pasture, gleanings from the fields, and from kitchen garbage. This fulfilled the dual purpose of saving grain and producing valuable food.

The girls' 4-H Clubs in northern Rhode Island have been stressing the conservation of food as a means of cooperating with the famine relief program. They've held demonstrations of saving fats and oils, eliminating waste in cooking and at the table, using corn and oats in place of wheat, and substituting potatoes and other starches for grain, while still maintaining properly balanced menus.

Incidentally, the 16th National 4-H Club Camp is now being held in Washington, D.C., June 11th through 18th. This year's programs emphasize particularly the role of citizenship in a rapidly changing world. A special effort is being made to help delegates know their government, through group discussions, study, visits to important Government departments, and by sitting in on Congressional committees, and making contacts with some of the nation's outstanding leaders. Delegates are also visiting many national shrines in and near Washington.

CAMPING AND COOKING ...

Vacation days are here again, and this year they should be happier days than for some years past, because it will be possible to take an occasional trip in the family car. A camping expedition is sure to be the choice of many a vacationer, and whether it's for a week or a week-end, this is likely to involve some outdoor cooking. As a matter of fact, out-door cooking has a fairly important place in the summertime plans of most families, what with picnics in the country, and trips to the beach. There's a definite technique for getting the best results when you're cooking in the open, starting with the

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right kind of a campfire. The proper method of building the fire, lists of the necessary supplies for a camping trip, tested recipes, and names of reference books—all are contained in the interesting booklet, "Cooking Over The Camp Fire", a publication of USDA's Forest Service. We are sending you a copy of this booklet with this issue of RADIO ROUND-UP, because we believe it will give you helpful program material.

Speaking of camping trips...the Forest Service warns those who stop at camp or picnic sites in the national forests this summer that they probably won't find those areas in the tip-top condition of pre-war years. As you doubtless realize, war service took many forest rangers, and those who were left were kept busy getting out the necessary forest products to supply heavy wartime demands. It hasn't been possible yet to repair the damage which resulted from this necessary let-down in care. Those who use these campsites can be of real assistance to the forest rangers if they'll keep the areas clean and when they break camp, leave everything as they'd like to find it.

Apropos of good camp-keeping, it's timely to issue another warning about forest fires. This subject was mentioned in a recent RADIO ROUND-UP (April 26), but the danger continues great throughout the next few months. The enclosed folder, "Forest Fires and How You Can Prevent Them," will give you some valuable program material on this subject.

The third booklet enclosed, "Building With Logs", gives complete details about the construction of log cabins and furniture, together with diagrams and pictures. If you would like to offer a free copy of any of these USDA publications to your listeners, just tell them to address a postal card to Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D.C., specifying the one desired. If you wish to offer all three, tell your listeners to request the Outdoor Packet.

A HERBAL REPORT...

We're hearing about herbs these days...more than ever before, it seems. During wartime, there was a scarcity of imported herbs, and those we did receive were high in price. As a result of this, both home gardeners and commercial growers began to cultivate herbs. Many stores and gift shops are now featuring those attractive herb kitchen kits, ranging from two or three small jars of the familiar varieties to elaborate assortments, including almost every herb in the alphabet, from anise to winter savory. Now, we're all looking for ways to introduce unusual flavor and zest into everyday meals, especially in these days of somewhat limited choice, and one way to do this is by using savory herbs. It seems very likely that some information about the use of herbs, from USDA's Agricultural Research Administration, will be of interest to your listeners.

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"Les fines herbes" and others

The beginner in herb cookery will want to know the names of the favorites, especially that group called by the French "les fines herbes". This includes the following six: sweet basil, chervil, sweet marjoram, thyme, rosemary, and tarragon. These and many others can be used singly or in blends. There are no set rules for blending herbs. Even the experts admit that the most important factors in using them effectively are interest, imagination, and constant experimentation.

Certain herbs blend harmoniously with almost any food...others with only a few. Here are several flavor alliances that are particularly successful: With turkey, chicken and other fowl, use various combinations of poultry seasoning made of fresh or dried leaves of basil, lovage, marjoram, parsley, rosemary, summer savory, sage, and thyme. When it comes to broiled fish, try finely chopped dill, basil or tarragon leaves for pleasing flavor. Dill blended with butter is excellent on broiled fish too...if you can afford the butter. And shrimp is delicious simmered in butter with chopped basil leaves. As for that old standby, clam chowder, make its flavor more interesting with a dash of powdered thyme.

You can add some excitement to many egg dishes by pepping them up with one of the "fine herbs", either alone or blended with another, or with chervil, chive, parsley, summer savory or celery. And when other fresh herbs are not available, parsley, onion juice and celery tops can be used to give a robust flavor to an omelet.

In these days when we're encouraging the use of potatoes, to take the place of many wheat products, you might suggest that a pinch of dried sweet marjoram added to creamed potatoes transforms them into something special.

General Suggestions

Expert cooks warn the novice in herb cookery to use herbs with a light hand, because the aromatic oils are strong, and too much of any flavor is objectionable. Blend them carefully, never using more than one of the very strong herbs. The best way to draw out and extend the flavor, they say, is to blend or heat herbs with butter, margarine, or other cooking fats. In these days of fat shortages, it's nice to know that pork drippings and rendered chicken fat can be used in this way. When using fresh herbs, the leaves should be cut or chopped very fine. And here's another warning...dried herbs are three or four times stronger than fresh herbs. And remember that long cooking will destroy the delicate aroma and flavor of herbs. For use in soups and gravies, tie fresh herbs in tiny bunches (bouquets) or place ground herbs in cheesecloth bags, and add them about half an hour before cooking is finished. They should be removed as soon as they've served their purpose.

The use of herbs in cooking offers interesting possibilities...why not suggest a bit of exploration in this field.

* * *

STUFF 'EM WITH SPUDS ...

Since potatoes are plentiful, and since we're trying in every way possible to cut down our use of bread and wheat products, here's a recipe which should be helpful to your listeners. Tell them they can substitute mashed potatoes for most of the bread crumbs commonly used in poultry stuffing. (As you know, chicken and turkey are on the list of plentiful foods in most sections of the country these days.)

Potato Stuffing For Chicken

2 cups unseasoned mashed potatoes	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup melted fat
1 cup stale bread crumbs	1 teaspoon salt
1 egg, unbeaten	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon finely minced onion	1 teaspoon sage

Combine all ingredients and pile lightly into the bird. This stuffing, the recipe for which was developed by home economists of USDA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, can also be used in place of bread stuffing in meat roasts.

* * *

MELON COME ON ...

Watermelons now on the nation's markets are principally from Florida and Texas. And the Pacific Coast Area largely supplied by the Imperial Valley of California. At present, this fruit is selling at good prices. In July, watermelons will be moving in volume from South and North Carolina, Georgia, the Gulf States and Arizona. And with the acreage for both late spring and early summer watermelon showing a large increase over 1945, this popular fruit will be on the plentiful list next month.

Cantaloupes from California's Imperial Valley have been arriving at markets in increasing quantities the last two weeks. Prices are still high, but should come down as supplies increase and as additional states start their harvests in market.

FRUIT BOWL FORECAST ...

If you've been wondering about fruit supplies for summer meals and home canning, here's the latest word on prospects for peaches and apples. According to the June 1 crop report of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the nation's peach crop is expected to be just slightly under last year's all-time high, and the apple crop in commercial areas, though smaller than average, will top last year's record low.

Peach production in the ten Southern States is estimated to be about 6 percent under the 1945 record yield, and about 48 percent greater than the 1944 peach crop. Large crops are also indicated in most of the other important peach states.

(Continued)

The Northeastern apple crop is expected to be much larger than 1945's but will still be below average. Injury from frosts and freezes during April and early May was most severe in southern New Hampshire, and orchards in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island also suffered heavily. New England McIntosh and Cortland varieties blossomed heavily, and most other varieties, with the exception of Baldwins and Northern Spys, had a good bloom. In New York prospects for Baldwins are poor, but good for Dutchess, Wealthy and Rome Beautys. Pennsylvania orchards appear to have a fair-sized crop of apples materially above 1945, but still below average.

* * *

FAMINE FIGHT

New York City's Famine Emergency Committee held a three-day drive last week to collect food and money to buy food for shipment overseas. The campaign was opened Wednesday with a noon rally in New York's City Hall Plaza. Among the distinguished speakers who addressed the assembled crowd and municipal radio audience, were Mayor William O'Dwyer and Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson reported that the government has the grain to meet its June export commitments to famine stricken countries, and pointed out that the very fact that bread supplies are short is a good indication that America is doing its share to feed the world's hungry people. He said the government is attempting to export more than 27 carloads daily this month. That's enough grain to supply three and a half million persons with a pound loaf of bread each. Mr. Anderson also pointed out that heavy shipments of American grain will reduce our production of livestock, and warned that America faces a serious meat shortage next fall and winter.

The Secretary said that the great majority of American people, enjoying 14 percent more food in 1946 than in the average prewar year, would feel morally sickened to eat the grain they have promised to the unfortunate people abroad.

"You can't ship your grain and eat it too," the Secretary declared. "There is no painless way to do our part. Some inconvenience and sacrifice are the only alternatives to an ineffective program that would strike a blow at the future peace of the world. We cannot build a strong structure of peace on the sands of starvation."

In summarizing what the United States has done to help fight famine, Mr. Anderson said that the government expects total grain shipments for the year ending June 30, to amount to nearly 400 million bushels, which is more than 40 percent of the total world movement. Our exports of fats and oils totaled 131,000 tons at the middle of May. Meat exports are equaling allocations; and by the end of June, the country will have shipped 98 percent of the cheese and evaporated milk and not less than 95 of the other milk products allocated for the current six months.

"The American people want peace, freedom, the respect of their world neighbors, and a clear conscience," Secretary Anderson said. "They have chosen to back their choice with food..."

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FEATURE THESE...

Following is a market-by-market summary of the fresh fruits and vegetables expected to be in plentiful supply during the current week. This information is based on latest reports by wire from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's market reporters. For daily developments during the week, phone your local market news office.

BOSTON

Beans, snap
Beets green
Cabbage
Chicory
Cukes
Eggplant
Escarole
Kale
Lettuce (iceberg)
Limes
Radishes
Rhubarb
Scallions
Spinach
Squash, summer
Swiss Chard
Turnips

NEW YORK CITY

Asparagus
Beans
Beets
Cabbage
Cauliflower
Cucumbers
Lettuce
Onions
Peas
Potatoes (new)
Tomatoes
Watermelon

PHILADELPHIA

Asparagus
Beans
Cabbage
Cucumbers
Eggplant
Greens, salad
Onions
Potatoes
Tomatoes

WASHINGTON

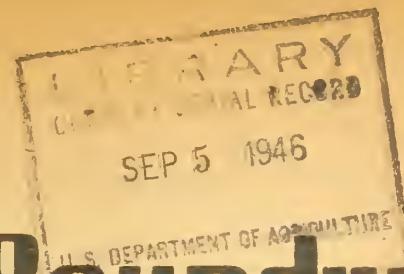
Asparagus
Beans, snap
Cabbage
Corn
Cucumbers
Grapefruit
Greens, salad
Lemons
Lettuce
Peaches
Scallions
Squash
Tomatoes
Turnips

PITTSBURGH

Cabbage
Celery
Collards
Kale
Onions
Peaches
Potatoes
Radishes
Scallions
Spinach
Tomatoes
Watermelon

BALTIMORE

Cabbage
Cauliflower
Potatoes (new)
Squash
Tomatoes
Turnips
Watermelon



Radio Round-up

A weekly service for Directors of
Women's Radio Programs

June 21, 1946

W-H-A-T'-S I-N-S-I-D-E

- A WEEK TO REMEMBER.....to push home canning...Page 2
COMMUNITY CANNING CAMPAIGN.....how it works...Page 2
PEACH PARADE.....plenty for "putting up"...Page 3
CANNING SUGAR STAMP.....No. 10 - good July 1 - Oct. 31...Page 4
SOAP STRATEGY.....making it last longer...Page 4
PRELIMINARY FOOD PICTURE.....prospects for more good eating...Page 5
A LEMON TALL 'UN.....plenty for summer thirsts...Page 5
SUMMER STYLES IN CHICKEN.....any style -- it's good cold...Page 5
FROZEN FOOD FACTS.....thawing know-how...Page 6
FEATURE THESE....plentiful fruits and vegetables in N. E. Area...Page 8

A WEEK TO REMEMBER ...

There's another "week" coming along...a very important one too, and the cooperation of women broadcasters will have a great deal to do with its success. This is National Home Food Preservation Week, July 15 to 22. USDA's designation of this specific week is for the purpose of focussing attention on the necessity for home canning and preservation of food at a time when food conservation is an urgent need throughout the world.

Active cooperation in this program has been promised by the President's Famine Emergency Committee, the National Garden Institute, the National Red Cross, various consumer and trade groups and other interested public and private organizations.

In announcing the dates of this observance, Secretary Anderson said: "The immediate problem that faces a war-torn world is food. Food spells peace and democracy. Food spells rest instead of foment. It is the obligation of every American to conserve and to preserve this precious food. In this way we assure our own people a better diet, as well as help the famine-stricken of the world."

General information about home food preservation was given in the June 7th issue of RADIO ROUND-UP, and the story on Community Canning Centers this week should give you further program material. We'll follow up with more canning copy in the weeks to come.

* * *

COMMUNITY CANNING CAMPAIGN ...

A very important part of the 1946 food preservation program is the campaign for the use of community food preservation centers. You probably know all the reasons why it's more important than ever before to preserve every bit of food we possibly can this year...we've been telling the story of the desperate world food situation for many weeks. Perhaps you don't realize all the advantages of community centers; however, so here are some facts for your consideration.

The community center provides: 1) Space and equipment for families having limited canning facilities at home. 2) A place where the whole family may work together for efficient conservation. 3) Instruction in approved methods for inexperienced canners. 4) A place where employed persons may preserve food after working hours. 5) A place where volunteers may, working together, preserve seasonal abundances under specified conditions for school lunch programs and relief. 6) Facilities, in some cases, for dehydrating and/or preparing food for freezer lockers.

A community food preservation center may be established in a church or club kitchen or a home economics laboratory which has stoves, running water, pressure canners, and other standard food preservation equipment, naturally, it's an ideal set-up if a community has a center equipped with a steam line, steam retorts, electric sealers for tin cans, and other permanent equipment. Every center should have a trained supervisor to direct its operations and experienced workers to assist patrons.

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COMMUNITY CANNING CAMPAIGN (continued) ...

Since such a food preservation center is a community job, it needs a sponsor and a publicity committee. It may need help in raising funds, and also the backing of educational and civic groups. In past years excellent support and leadership have been furnished by such organizations as Victory Garden committees, nutrition committees, parent-teacher associations, church groups, civic clubs, women's clubs, and press and radio groups. However, the efforts of cooperating groups in any one community will be most effective if coordinated by an over-all steering committee.

There is, of course, a financial angle, which varies in the different communities. In certain cases, where the center is run by a welfare agency, patrons pay for the cans they use, and contribute 10 percent of the products canned to charity. In other instances, they pay the cost of the cans plus a service charge of two or three cents. This amount varies according to the size of the can...and the overhead expenses of the center. Of course, the more people there are using the center, the lower the overhead proportionately, and consequently the less the service charge.

The following are excellent sources of information and technical advice: State agricultural extension service; State PMA office of the USDA; State Department of Education, vocational division; State Farm Security Office.

There are also two publications useful to supervisors, managers, and workers on the staff of community food preservation centers, which are available free from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D.C. These are: Community Canning Centers, MP-544, and Instructions on Processing for Community Frozen-Food Locker Plants, MP-588.

PEACH PARADE ...

Now comes the peach crop, expected to be the second largest on record. From the South, from the midwest, and from the Northern states, liberal supplies are predicted all during the summer months. The June 1st crop report estimates 81,065,000 bushels for the 1946 peach figure. This compares with 81.6 million bushels in 1945, and a ten-year average of less than 60 million bushels.

So, it's peaches that we'll be hearing and seeing a lot of. What to do with them, that is the question. The answer is elementary...Peaches are one of the best "put up" jobs on the homemaker's shelves. And since the supply of commercially canned fruits will still be on the short side, peaches will look mighty "purty" in your pantry next winter.

On the nutritive theme, peaches at peak ripeness offer a fair amount of Vitamin C. But the real selling point is lushness and flavor. "Putting them up" may mean canning, freezing, drying, or preserving. It all depends on your equipment. Be sure the fruit you select for preservation is table ripe, firm, and perfect. And don't be fooled by a pink cheek. It's the whole canvas that counts, not the rosy blush. Use the softer fruits for peach butter or jam, and the slightly under-ripe ones for pickles.

CANNING SUGAR STAMP ...

The number is 10, the date is July 1st, and the amount is five pounds. That covers the OPA announcement of the second, and final, canning sugar stamp for 1946. It's Spare Stamp 10 in Ration Book 4, of course, and both this and Spare Stamp 9, which is now good for five pounds of canning sugar, will be valid through October 31st. This announcement confirms the earlier prediction that this year's total for canning would be only 10 pounds.

You know, of course, that we're operating under the honor system this summer...no declaration is required that the purchaser intends to use the sugar for canning. It's entirely a matter of conscience, and an occasional reminder from you will help to keep your listeners aware of this. All indications are that sugar, as a world commodity, will continue in short supply throughout 1946, and probably throughout 1947. While the preservation of food is of the utmost importance, the use of sugar for this purpose must be as economical as possible.

Incidentally, OPA states that present plans indicate another sugar stamp for household use will become valid on September 1st, also good for five pounds. The announcement of the stamp number will be made later.

* * *

SCAP STRATEGY ...

Soap-saving is just as necessary now as during the war, and you're doubtless mentioning this in your programs from time to time, probably in connection with the still-important subject of fat salvage.

It might be well to suggest again to your listeners a couple of practices followed by thrifty housekeepers for many years...some of the newer members of the homemaker's sorority may not have heard about them. First, there's the old-fashioned soap-shaker, that small wire basket on a handle, which holds bits of left-over soap and can be used to swish up a dishpanful of suds in short order. Then, there's the practice of amalgamating the worn-down wafer of soap with a new cake, which is particularly successful with toilet soap. Just dampen both pieces and press them tightly together...after the cake's been used a time or two, the thin wafer will be stuck to the new cake as tightly as a postage stamp.

Soap is such a precious commodity in many parts of the world these days that it's up to us to make it last as long as possible.

PRELIMINARY FOOD PICTURE ...

Here's the food forecast for the year ahead as given by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson at USDA's Production & Marketing Administration's Chicago Conference. It is based on an estimate of major food supplies and the tentative plans for government procurement. On an over-all basis, United States civilians will continue to eat more than they did before the war. Certain foods will be more plentiful than in 1945-46, namely canned fruits and fruit juices, canned vegetables and vegetable juices. The

(CONTINUED)

PRELIMINARY FOOD PICTURE... (continued)...

quantities of fats and oils and dry beans will be about the same. However, when it comes to meats, poultry and eggs, wheat products, dried fruit and dry peas...there won't be quite as much. It's expected that civilians will get about the same amounts of cheese, canned milk, and dried milk as they had in the last half of 1945.

When you're using this information, you should take into consideration the fact that estimates for many commodities are necessarily tentative at this time. Also, the plans for government purchases are not based on final allocations. It's quite possible there may be changes and modifications as the year advances.

* * *

A LEMON TALL 'UN ...

Lemons are on the market the year round, but the heaviest use of them in fresh form is during warm weather, and there'll be plenty of this vitamin C-rich fruit in the months ahead.

Most of our lemons come from Arizona and the interior valleys and coastal areas of California. They're harvested from November until October, with the larger part of the crop picked by the end of May. After May, harvesting of lemons is confined chiefly to the coastal areas.

The ripening process of lemons differs from that of oranges and grapefruit. Unlike oranges and grapefruit, only a small percentage of the crop is tree ripened. Most lemons are picked in a "silver" or "green" stage and held in storage two or three months depending on their degree of maturity when picked.

This past winter, the lemons matured earlier than usual, and were picked earlier, so there have been big storage holdings of this fruit. Because the demand for fresh lemons was not great enough during the winter and spring months to move those which had become fully ripe in storage, a greater percentage than usual went into such lemon by-products as canned lemon juice, lemon powder, and citric acid. Of course, now that the demand at the fruit stand has increased, fewer lemons are going into the manufacture of by-products.

The indicated lemon production for the period November 1945 to October 1946 is a little over 13 million boxes (79 pounds to the box). This is a larger crop than last season. But because of the heavy movement to by-products, the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimated on June 1st that about the same quantity of lemons will be available this summer as last.

* * *

SUMMER STYLES IN CHICKEN ...

... Today...June 21st...the summer solstice, or more familiarly, the beginning of summer...brings the thought of cold foods for refreshing summer meals. In these days of many food shortages, it's grand to be

SUMMER STYLES IN CHICKEN ... (continued)

able to fall back on our plentiful supplies of poultry. You can do your listeners a real service by reviewing all your favorite recipes for cold dishes made from both chicken and turkey, reminding them that the two can be used interchangeably.

A fine way to start a summertime dinner is with jellied chicken consomme. Then, for the main course of either luncheon or dinner, there's chicken mousse, or the simpler and less expensive jellied chicken. And there's always the reliable standby, delicious chicken salad, or the more glamorous version of tomatoes stuffed with chicken salad.

When it comes to chicken sandwiches...remind your listeners that the open-face sandwich is the right style this year, as it takes only one slice of bread. It can be either the variety made with plain sliced chicken, possibly dressed up with sliced tomatoes and lettuce, or the popular chicken salad sandwich.

And for variety on the platter for summer meals, slices of cold chicken combine beautifully with the pressed meats and other cold cuts which most markets afford, even when other meats are practically non-existent.

Again we remind you that USDA's booklet, "Poultry Cooking", contains many fine recipes for cooking and serving chicken and turkey. If you haven't a copy in your files, you can get it by sending your request on a post-card to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D.C.

* * *

FROZEN FOOD FACTS ...

Frozen foods are coming more and more into the home-making picture, both those that are processed at home and the commercial varieties which can be bought at the frozen food stores opening up in many neighborhoods. Those who've never used frozen foods, or who are using them for the first time, often ask questions about the cooking time required...whether or not they must be thawed before cooking...and how this should be done when it's necessary. Here are some of the answers, based on information from USDA's food specialists:

Vegetables: Most frozen vegetables can be cooked without thawing, and because the frost furnishes some moisture, only a little water need be used...one-fourth to one-half cup usually is enough for four to five servings. Furthermore, frozen vegetables cook faster than fresh, since the blanching process partly cooks them. Corn on the cob is the only vegetable which must be completely thawed before cooking. Several others, such as greens, asparagus, and broccoli, cook more evenly if they're thawed just enough to separate the leaves or stalks. Vegetables packed in brine should be partly thawed, and part of the brine used as cooking liquid. Incidentally, if there's more in a package than is needed for one meal, the package of frozen vegetables may be cut in two, and one half re-wrapped and kept frozen.

(CONTINUED)

FROZEN FOOD FACTS ... (continued)

Vegetables which have been thawed never should be re-frozen.

Fruits: Frozen fruits should be thawed before serving, unless they're to be cooked. In this case, thaw the fruit only enough to separate the pieces. Berries may be served while they still have a few ice crystals. Although the texture of peaches is better while they're still a little icy, the flavor is improved by more complete thawing. Fruit should be left in the sealed container to thaw, and it's a good idea to turn the package several times during the thawing process, to keep the fruit coated with syrup and to prevent darkening. A one-pound package of fruit will require from six to eight hours to thaw on a shelf in the refrigerator, but at room temperature, the time can be shortened to two to three hours. Watertight packages may be thawed in cool running water if a hurry-up job is necessary. This will take only from thirty minutes to an hour. The package of frozen fruit may be divided, the same as the vegetables. If more is thawed than can be used at one meal, the left-over fruit should be cooked before it's stored in the refrigerator. And when using frozen fruit in puddings or other cooked dishes, allowance should be made for the sugar or syrup in which it's packed. It is possible that no further sweetening will be required.

Meat: Frozen meat can be cooked without being completely thawed, although large roasts and large steaks should be at least two-thirds thawed. When cooking frozen meat a longer time will be required, of course, and it's well to start the cooking at a low temperature. Meat which has been allowed to thaw should be cooked promptly, as moist meat furnishes an ideal site for the development of spoilage organisms.

Poultry: Poultry may be thawed in the package shortly before cooking, or to speed things along, the outer wrapper may be removed and the bird thawed more rapidly in front of an electric fan. If the defrosting is done in the refrigerator, from six to eight hours per pound will be required for a three-pound bird. Turkeys, being much larger, will require a proportionally longer time. A five-pound bird, in front of an electric fan, will thaw enough in from three to six hours so that the giblets can be removed. If poultry is not completely thawed, extra time must be allowed for cooking.

Fish: Fish may be either completely or partially thawed before cooking. If only partially thawed, however, the cooking should be done slowly, and extra time allowed. Fish may be thawed on a shelf in the refrigerator, or more speedily at room temperature.

This information will give you program material to use when you're talking about frozen foods, and also may help you to answer questions from your listeners.

* * *

FEATURE THESE ...

Following is a market-by-market summary of the fresh fruits and vegetables expected to be in plentiful supply during the current week. This information is based on latest reports by wire from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's market reporters. For daily developments during the week, phone your local market news office.

BOSTON

Greens:
Beet greens
Chicory
Escarole
Kale
Lettuce
Spinach
Swiss Chard
Beets
Broccoli
Cabbage
Cauliflower
Radish
Rhubarb

NEW YORK CITY

Beans
Beets
Cabbage
Cantaloup
Carrots
Cucumbers
Eggplant
Lettuce
Onions
Parsley
Peas
Peaches
Potatoes

PHILADELPHIA

Asparagus
Cabbage
Cucumbers
Eggplant
Lettuce
Onions
Peaches
Potatoes
Spinach
Tomatoes

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Beets
Cabbage
Carrots
Corn
Cucumbers
Grapefruit
Lemons
Lettuce
Limes
Onions (dry)
Parsley
Peaches
Radishes
Spinach
Tomatoes
Turnips
Watermelon

PITTSBURGH

Greens:
Collards
Kale
Lettuce
Okra
Spinach
Beets
Cantaloup
Carrots
Onions
Peaches
Radishes
Scallions
Tomatoes
Turnips
Watermelon

BALTIMORE

Cabbage
Carrots
Potatoes (new)
Squash
Tomatoes
Turnips
Watermelon



Radio Round-up

A weekly service for Directors of
Women's Radio Programs

June 28, 1946

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W-H-A-T'-S

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SEP 5 1946

- BREAD BAKING FOR BEGINNERSit's a long process...Page 2
- DIVIDING THE SUGAR SUPPLYour share for the next 3 months...Page 3
- SUBBING FOR SUGARstretching the supply...Page 3
- MORE HINTS ON HERBSfor meats and beverages...Page 4
- FIRST MEETING OF IEFC19 nations attend...Page 4
- FOOD CONSERVATION SURVEY OF HOMEMAKERSthey're on the job...Page 5
- THE TEA CAN BE GREENcoming to market again...Page 6
- TIPS ON TOP PLENTIFULScabbage and potatoes in the lead...Page 7
- BEETS AND BEANS HARVEST NEARput 'em up...Page 7
- FEATURE THESEplentiful fruits and vegetables in the N.E. Area...Page 8

U. S. Department of Agriculture

BREAD BAKING FOR BEGINNERS ...

In his poem "Food and Drink", Louis Untermeyer asked:

"What hymns are sung, what praises said
For home-made miracles of bread?"

Well, there are probably more praises said for home-made bread nowadays than there have been in many years past. There's no doubt that many a home-maker who's always depended on the corner grocery or the neighborhood bakery for her bread is now baking her own. And many women are finding that there's a trick to bread-making...possibly they haven't yet mastered the art to the extent where they're receiving praises. Perhaps some of them have been asking you questions about it. For this reason you might like to have a few suggestions recently made by home economists of USDA for the special benefit of neophyte breadmakers.

The specialists warn that the tricky part of bread-making for most beginners is the matter of handling the yeast so that it will grow rapidly and make the dough rise. Yeast thrives at a temperature of about 82 degrees Fahrenheit, and if the ingredients or the dough are too hot or too cold, failure is likely to result. The following three points are of special importance to inexperienced breadmakers:

1. Milk (which is the preferred liquid for breadmaking) must be scalded before using so that it won't spoil in the warm dough. After scalding, part of the milk should be cooled to lukewarm and used to soften the yeast. The remainder of the hot milk should be poured over the fat, sugar, and salt; and allowed to cool to lukewarm before being added to the softened yeast.
2. After the flour and liquid have been mixed and kneaded, the dough should be set where it's warm, but not hot, to rise. When it's double in bulk, knead it again. If you don't have time for immediate kneading, simply "punch it down" and let it rise again.
3. You may find that with the new famine emergency flour, the dough may rise in a shorter time. Allow at least an hour and a half for the first rising, and one hour for the second rising. If you want to save time, you may omit the third rising, which most cookbooks advise.

To avoid failures and waste of valuable food, it's important to start out with a reliable bread recipe, and to follow it carefully. It's a good idea to experiment with a single loaf or two before trying a big baking. Incidentally, rolls usually take less time to make, and can be used instead of bread to provide for one or two meals. The same amount of dough that makes one standard-size loaf of bread will provide about 16 Parker House rolls. Finally, the novice baker should remember that she'll gain skill in bread-making through experience.

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BREAD BAKING FOR BEGINNERS (continued) ...

USDA food specialists suggest that you advise your listeners to consider carefully whether baking bread at home is really worth the time and effort required. The entire process of bread-making, in which yeast is used most economically, extends over $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 hours, including mixing, rising, kneading, and baking. Remember that it's possible to assure an adequate diet by using potatoes and other foods in place of part of the bread ordinarily eaten by the average family. Nutritionists advise that priority on bread and cereals should be given to growing children and heavy laborers, especially those who must carry lunches, as well as to low-income families.

* * *

DIVIDING THE SUGAR ...

U. S. civilians will get 1,753,000 tons of sugar the next three months. This amount for the July-September period is 368,000 tons more than in the past three months. This larger tonnage, however, represents only the normal seasonal upswing in sugar usage. It will not increase the civilian sugar consumption of 73 pounds per person per year.

One reason for the seasonal increase is the greater use of sugar during the summer canning months by both commercial and home canners. As we told you last week, a second five-pound home canning sugar stamp, Spare Stamp 10, good July 1st through October 31st, has been validated by OPA. No additional canning sugar will be made available this year.

This summer, there are 8 to 9 million more people drawing on the civilian sugar supply than there were during the third quarter of 1945 when the armed forces were at peak strength.

* * *

SUBBING FOR SUGAR ...

Now that the canning season is getting into full swing, here are some sugar-saving suggestions from USDA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

Honey: Use honey, if you wish, to replace as much as half the sugar called for in canning.

Corn Sirup: Corn sirup can replace as much as one-third the sugar called for in canning.

Don'ts: Don't use sirups that have strong flavor, brown sugar, or unrefined sirups like sorghum; these may cause food to spoil. Don't use saccharin either, as this may give canned food a bitter flavor.

Without Sugar: Sugar helps canned fruit hold its shape, color and flavor, but isn't necessary to keep fruit from spoiling. If your sugar runs short, put up some fruit without sugar and sweeten it to taste when you serve it. Process unsweetened fruit the same as sweetened.

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SUBBING FOR SUGAR (continued) ...

To make sirup: Boil sugar and fruit juice or water for five minutes; remove scum. To make a thin sirup, the proportion is 1 cup sugar to three cups liquid; for a moderately thin sirup, 1 cup sugar to 2 cups liquid; for a medium sirup (for sour fruit) 1 cup sugar to 1 cup liquid.

This information is from USDA's booklet, "Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables" which gives complete information about the proper methods of home canning. If you haven't a copy, you can get one by sending a postcard request to U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D.C.

* * *

MORE HINTS ON HERBS ...

Here are some more hints on the use of herbs, a sort of postscript to the herb report in the June 14th issue of RADIO ROUND-UP. These footnotes on flavor concern meat cookery and tea and tomato juice which are specially popular in the summer. It's easy to make all of them more interesting with the addition of certain herbs.

Cold or hot tea may be deliciously flavored by adding sprigs of curly mint, apple mint, orange mint, spearmint, lemon balm or lemon thyme. And plain tomato juice becomes more tasty when it's allowed to stand for several hours with some chopped onion, celery, or lovage, basil, and tarragon. Before serving, strain it and then serve it cold, with lemon or lime.

And those of you in areas where the local markets offer meat, even in limited quantities might like to tell your listeners that stews and meat loaves can be made more delicious by adding small quantities of one or more of the following: thyme, sweet marjoram, summer savory, chervil, parsley, or celery.

* * *

FIRST MEETING OF IEFC ...

The first meeting of the new International Emergency Food Council was held in Washington last week, with representatives of 19 nations attending... Russia did not accept the invitation to become a member. You doubtless remember that the council replaces the Combined Food Board, which included only the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. Other nations may become members of the council later. This first meeting was concerned largely with organizational matters.

As you may have heard, the council has appointed Dr. Dennis A. Fitz-Gerald its Secretary-General. Dr. Fitz-Gerald leaves his post as head of the Allocations and Requirements Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to take up this new work. He is particularly well qualified for the job, not only because of his work with USDA since 1935, but because of the first-hand knowledge he has gained through accompanying Herbert Hoover on his recent world food missions.

* * *

FOOD CONSERVATION SURVEY OF HOMEMAKERS ...

The majority of American homemakers are familiar with the Famine Emergency Campaign, and most of them are cooperating by conserving food in many ways, according to a recent national survey of homemakers made by an independent research organization. The detailed results of this survey were presented this week to Chester Davis, Executive Secretary of the Famine Emergency Committee. Mr. Davis said this information was gratifying, and an indication that the information campaign conducted by radio, press, and other media has been very successful.

Less than four percent of the women questioned were found to be unfamiliar with the campaign for food conservation, and almost seven out of ten said they'd already changed or were planning to change their daily menus.

The information given by the survey is very recent, as questionnaires were airmailed on April 26th to a country-wide panel of homemakers. The purpose of the study was to obtain helpful information for the use of home economists cooperating with the campaign. The questions were divided into four parts...general food conservation methods, the use of sugar, of fats and of flour.

Methods of Cooperation ...

Nine important points in the Famine Emergency Campaign were listed, and the homemakers were asked to indicate in the order of their importance the four with which they would be most likely to cooperate. The following were the four most frequently named, in order: 1) Eliminate wasting any of the wheat products purchased. 2) Eliminate wasting any of the fats and oils bought. 3) Turn in inedible fat waste as salvage. 4) Can surplus fruits and vegetables.

The specific means by which these homemakers are cooperating are as follows: Using less bread; Using more potatoes and vegetables; Doing less frying and baking; Serving more fruit; Using less fats and oils; Baking with cornmeal and oatmeal when available.

Fats ...

They're conserving fats and oils by collecting and using all drippings, eliminating deep frying, rendering excess fat from meat, making single-crust pies, using boiled salad dressings, and by baking and broiling meat and fish instead of frying. Incidentally, a majority of the women questioned (59 percent) said they think rationing of fats should be reinstated to secure fairer distribution.

Sugar ...

Light corn syrup is the most popular substitute for sugar; molasses heads the list as the substitute for baking; maple syrup is the favorite choice for puddings; saccharin for beverages; and light corn syrup for home canning. Eight out of ten women said they're using more fruit desserts that require little or no sugar. Some conserve by making fewer desserts, but these are

FOOD CONSERVATION SURVEY OF HOMEMAKERS (continued) ...

just as sweet as before. Others have bought more bakery cakes and cookies, canned or frozen foods, and more packaged puddings. More than three-fourths think sugar rationing should be maintained until the world food crisis is over.

Bread Saving: ...

Half the women who answered the survey questions said they're using more potatoes as a substitute for bread; a little more than half are using more egg dishes, and nearly half are using more vegetables. The following are the three principal methods recommended by nutritionists by which they're conserving flour and wheat products: 1) Eight out of ten are using dried leftover bread for toast instead of throwing it away. 2) Seven out of ten are making potato cakes, creamed potatoes, hash-brown potatoes and potato salad, from leftover potatoes. 3) Nearly seven out of ten are using dried bread for puddings.

Famine Emergency Flour ...

As of the date of the survey only about 15 percent of the homemakers questioned had purchased and used the new flour. About half expressed the opinion that it would give good results in most or all baking. Most of the women (87 percent) expressed a wish for new and tested recipes to use with the emergency flour.

* * *

THE TEA CAN BE GREEN ...

Green tea, missing during the war, will soon be back in our markets. It seems that our military forces have found stocks of fine quality green tea in Japan, and arrangements are now being made to ship some to this country.

During the war, the green tea producing areas of China and the South Pacific were in the hands of the Japanese. The only supply that did come out of China was brought from behind the lines by Chinese guerrillas. The tea was carried on the backs of mules, often a distance of 200 miles, and after it reached our forces a considerable amount was flown to this country.

But the blockade of China was not the only reason for the absence of green tea from the market. Our government bought up all stocks in this country to ship to North Africa...chiefly to Morocco and Algeria...under lend-lease. The people in these countries are Mohammedans, forbidden to consume fermented foods. Black tea undergoes fermentation in its preparation while green tea does not. Another thing, the alkali water found in North Africa does not mix too well with black tea, while it does with green. At any rate, green tea is a principal item of food in North Africa and since we wanted the people in this area to be friendly towards us, we befriended them with green tea.

* * *

TIPS ON TOP PLENTIFULS ...

Cabbage and potatoes head the plentiful lists in many communities, and victory gardens are just about ready to yield their harvests of these two crops throughout the Northeast.

Popular potatoes are an excellent substitute for short bread and wheat products. American homemakers should take advantage of this year's record-high new potato crop. It's not a difficult job, when you consider the list of some of the potato dishes with which homemakers can grace their family boards: scalloped potatoes, potato salad, potato soup; potato pancakes, potato griddle scones, potato puff and potato crust, as well as the old favorite boiled, baked, roast, and mashed potatoes.

Next to potatoes, cabbage ranks as the second most popular vegetable in America. This summer homemakers should frequently treat their families to this food rich in vitamin C. Cabbage may be served hot or cold; it may be boiled, creamed, paned, or scalloped. Cole slaw may be served hot or cold, depending whether a hot or cold dressing is used. A sour cream dressing needs no cooking and uses no oil. You may suggest your listeners try it on cole slaw. Now that a few more apples are making their appearance on local markets, another cabbage variation is scalloped cabbage with apples and for a main dish there's always cabbage roll, stuffed with ground or chopped meat.

These are a few menu suggestions which you might pass along to your listeners! They'll welcome ideas on how to get the most out of today's top plentifuls — cabbage and potatoes.

* * *

BEETS AND BEAN HARVEST NEAR ...

Snap beans and beets will soon reach peak ripeness in many victory gardens, and they're in good supply on most local markets in the Northeast.

They're ready to provide wholesome, nutritious food for summer meals, and they're potential winter fare if homemakers pitch in and put them up. As the canning season is still in its infancy, it's an excellent time to can and freeze these vegetables. Suggest that your listeners capture valuable nutrients, and the flavor of garden freshness by preserving these beets and snap beans just as soon as they're ready for harvest. By doing part of their canning early, homemakers will not only be able to get a head start in stocking their pantry shelves but they'll have a chance to take a short breathing spell before their canning schedule gets in full swing.

* * *

FEATURE THESE ...

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BOSTON

Greens:
Beet greens
Chicory
Escarole
Kale
Lettuce
Spinach
Beets, bunched
Cabbage
Cauliflower
Limes
Radishes
Rhubarb
Scallions

NEW YORK CITY

Beans, snap
Beets
Blueberries
Cabbage
Cantaloup
Cauliflower
Celery
Eggplant
Lettuce
Peaches
Peppers
Potatoes
Raspberries
Tomatoes

PHILADELPHIA

Beans
Beets
Cabbage
Cantaloup
Celery
Cherries
Citrus fruits
Corn
Cucumbers
Eggplant
Lettuce
Onions
Peaches
Peas
Potatoes
Radishes
Tomatoes
Watermelons

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Asparagus
Avocados
Beets
Cabbage
Cantaloup
Carrots
Corn
Cucumbers
Grapefruit
Lemons
Lettuce
Onions
Peaches
Peppers
Tomatoes
Turnips

PITTSBURGH

Greens:
Collards
Kale
Lettuce
Spinach
Cabbage
Cantaloup
Carrots
Celery
Corn
Onions
Oranges
Peaches
Scallions
Tomatoes
Watermelons

BALTIMORE

Cabbage
Carrots
Peaches
Potatoes
Squash
Tomatoes
Turnips
Watermelons

